Total pages : 142

Confidential

collection No: 64 of 45

Year 1945-46.
CB. 12-45-65

Subject: Speeches made by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam at the All Mysore State congress meeting held on 10.11.45 and statement issued by him to the press in Oct 1945

IFIDENTIAL.

Collection No. 64 of 45

Year 1945—1946.

C. B. 12-45-65

al and Revenue

ecretariat.

ential Branch.

SUBJECT

Speeches made by Mr. K.T. Bhashyam, at the All Mysore State Congress Meeting on 10-11-1945 and Statement issued by him to the Press in October 1945

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

WD 02269—GPB—500—9-4-45

From the I.G. of Police
Do. d. 16.10.45
Sends a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee held at Bangalore Cg — on 13th & 14th Oct 1945, and of a statement issued by Mr K T. Bhashyam to the Press.

This meeting appears to have been held in connection with the Convening of a meeting of the "All-Mysore Congress Committee". A meeting of this is proposed to be held on 10th & 11th Nov. 1945 at Kyathanahalli, F. Rocks Tk.

(Another meeting of the Working Committee will be held on 31.10.45, to consider the business coming up before the All-Mysore Committee).

The Resolutions proposed to be moved before the All-Mysore Congress Committee are on the usual lines of the vilification Campaign that is being waged against Govt. recently ~~against~~ (in the R-A as well as outside) by the Congress representatives.

Copies of these papers have been sent by the I.G.P. direct to the Dewan & Home Sec for Re
For instructions re: any other action that need be taken now.
Chief Sec 15/10

formal

Further reactions and activities may be watched.

Min Fer ?
& Dewan ?

WP
23/10/45

The Caspers is beginning to bully Govt & the language used is very intemperate. I think some notice should be taken of this SH to the Press of the Bashyam

D.O. 24/X/45

To be considered at the next CL meeting

NM
25/10/45

XX CB.

WC
26/10/45

Confidential

For Disposal at ~~a~~ THE NEXT meeting.

No. C. 338

.....9..... 1945:46.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

COUNCIL MATTER

Subject:—

Proceedings of the Mysore Congress Working Committee meeting held on 13th and 14th Octr. 1945, and the statement issued by Mr.K.T.Bhashyam to the Press.

Circulated to the Council of Ministers.

By Order,

.....26th October..... 194 5

Vedayarachar
Chief Secretary to Government.
26/10/45

Minister for Revenue. (Sen)

Minister for Agriculture. 26/10

Minister for Education & Public Health. 28/10/45

Minister for Law. 29/10

Minister for Public Works. 27/10/45

~~28~~ 18

Subject. -

Proceedings of the Mysore Congress Working Committee meeting held on 13th and 14th Octr. 1945, and the statement issued by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam to the Press.

(Vide also linked file. Speeches made at the A.M.C.C. meeting at Kyathanhally on 10.11.45)

~~SECTION OF THE SOCIETIES~~

Instructions in Council on 14.11.45

"This file, as well as the later report of the D.G. of Police, d. 12th Nov. 45 (placed below), re: speeches made by Mr. K.T. Bhashyam at the A.M.C.C. meeting on 10.11.45, may be circulated."

UP
15/11/45

The file has been circulated to the Min Rev & Min Edn & P.H.

The Dewan sent intn to me yesterday, that as the matter was urgent, the file might be withdrawn from circulation Sent to the Law Secy. for recording his opinion.

UP 20/11/45

Law Secy w/c

UP 20/11/45

A perusal of the report of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress held at Bangalore on 13th and 14th October 1945 and of the Open Session at Kyathanahalli indicates that there has been, after the recent withdrawal of restrictions imposed on the Organization, marked increase of vehemence and vituperation in the language employed for the attack against Government. The main targets of criticism are

1) the action or supposed inaction of Government to arrange for proper supply of food,
2) the arrest and prosecution of some of the Congress Leaders,
3) issue of prohibitory orders, and
4) service of notices under the Press Act on two newspapers.

For these and all other evils, the Government is charged with responsibility. It is alleged that the Government is culpable for having stifled public opinion and for not being responsive to it. The report shows that in some speeches there are mis-statements of fact such as people living on tamarind seeds, Ministers and Secretaries evading satisfactory answers to questions, and misleading comparison with other States about expenditure for Forests and Education. It is alleged that questions regarding responsible Government are wantonly disallowed in the Assembly and the Council, that the Government acted "without scruples" in voting for a non-Congress candidate at the Presidential Election of the Legislative Council. The terms and tenor of the fifth official resolution as it is styled, which was supported by

WD 02139—GPB—20,000—26-2-45

by Mr. Bhashyam are indeed vitriolic. It is in effect a sweeping and highly caustic condemnation of Government and malignant as well, imputing deliberate, merciless firing, exaction of punitive ~~rights~~ taxes, tampering with electoral freedom etc. Full responsible Government is mentioned to be the only panacea for all the existing ills. Mr. H. Siddiah pointed, in his speech, to the advisors of His Highness as being actuated by selfish motives in shutting out the Congress from participation in the Government. Habit of living and the comforts of residence of the Dewan are also brought in, with a touch of irony, to make out that the hardships and experiences of the common men are not realised by Government.

The statement to the Press said to have been given by Mr. Bhashyam sums up his view that Government is acting in defiance of public opinion and gives no facility whatever for expression of the people's views either in the Press or in the Legislative Bodies or on the platform. There is a suggestion of coercion being exercised on a leading non-official to apologise for his criticism about the appointment of a Minister. Who this non-official is and by whom he was forced are not disclosed. There is no doubt that this statement accuses Government of repression, oppression of the people and suppression of public opinion.

As is borne out by some of the speeches, the trend of events in British India, the prospects of the Congress coming to power after the ensuing elections, the contact

contact with the All India Organization by the local Congress Men are some of the influencing factors governing the programme of work and the expression of views on the part of the local Congressmen. It is also not without significance that some of the recent pronouncements, declarations and utterances of leading personages of the Congress Organization in British India are as strong, if not violent, as those of the local Congressmen. Expressions such as a Viceroy or Governor-General being the War criminal though published in the press are left unchallenged so far. "Quit India" has grown to be a familiar political jargon. Mr. Bhashyam has in fact exhorted the audience at the Congress Session to bide their time and await the success to the Congress at the ~~awaiting~~ coming elections. The re-action to Congress activities in British India cannot, I think, be altogether ignored while considering the appropriate action to be taken towards the local congress or at any rate in regard to the proceedings now in question. Certain expressions and acts are viewed as being innocuous and un-objectionable in British India. It would be difficult to press for different interpretation and import being adopted in Mysore about the same. Many of the words found in the speeches have almost become the stock-in-trade of the politicians of the day. The Federal Court has observed in one case under the law of Sedition that Government should not be over-sensitive or hypercritical. Words which at one time were regarded as being abhorrent

are now common-place.

Bearing these considerations in mind, it seems to me that although the drift of the speeches as a whole is manifestly provocative and malignant, the absence of any insulting references to His Highness, the turning down round of the proposal for direct action are mitigating factors. In order to be actionable under the existing Law it is not enough that the speech is insulting, abusive or even offensive. It should be such as to bring the Government into hatred or contempt. Judged from the standards at present in vogue in British India these cannot be regarded as being actionable under the Law.

Instances Existence of violent criticism in language of this type are becoming frequent. Prosecution of an individual or two in stray cases is not likely to be ~~deterrent~~ operative enough as has been proved by three prosecutions viz., Mr. Thimma Reddy, Hanumanthiah and Suryanarayana Rao not being having proved effective enough to deter others. Some of the speakers have openly courted prosecution possibly with the idea of being regarded as martyrs in the estimation of the public. I may be pardoned for suggesting that a line of action may be decided upon in relation to the Organization such matters as a whole so that the activities of the members may be dealt with in conformity with it.

Chief Secy
27/11

RT
21/11/45

The Law Secy's opinion in for
perusal. The matter may perhaps be discussed

File No. 17²²/CB

Continuation Sheet. Current No. of Page

further, the IGP & Law Sec'y being also present (The Min Law is not in Station.)

Min Rev & Dewan

WG 21/11/45

This way he can tell the Dewan & Law minister when both are present when properly the question can be discussed in full, all concerned being present.

CB 22/11

C.B.

WG 22/11/45

1) File re: Speeches made by Mr KT Bhashyam at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Kyathanahalli on 10.11.45 is in linked file

2. Copy of speech made by him on 11.12.45 in Bangalore is also placed below

CB

RM 3/12/45

CB

WG 3/12/45

[Copy of Mr. K T Bhashyam's Speech in Bangalore on 11.12.45 also placed below, as directed by the Minister]

CB 4/12

Action Re: Mr. K.T. Bhashyam

Minute by the Minister for Revenue on the Strictly Confl. letter No.SB.509/45-46, dated 13th Decr. 1945, from the Inspector General of Police, to the Chief Secy.

(Speech of Mr K T Bhashyam on 11.12.45)

C. S.

"The speeches may be scrutinized by the C. S. and put up.

(1) Action, if any, to be taken against Mr. Bhashyam, in connection with his Kyathanahalli Speech is still pending consideration by the Council and so this may be put up for consideration along with that speech.

(2) Kumaran's speech and also his previous effusions may be examined."

(Intd.) O. P. R.
13.12.45.

Achon re: (2) is being taken separately.

Copy of Speech is put up for achon (in connection with Mr. Bhashyam's previous activities)

CPA 14/12

C. F. No. 46] **GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE**

No. SB.101/45-6.
Encls.

OFFICE OF the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 31st October 1945.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

1851
6/11/45

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No.SB.101/45-46 dated 29-10-45, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a draft speech prepared by Mr.K.T.Bhashyam to be delivered on the occasion of opening "The Cochin Rajya Prajamandal Conference" to be held at Irinjalakadu, Cochin State.

48.
XX
CB
2.11.45

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. Narayanan
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
in Mysore.

WS
XX
Please verify if the Speech has been published in any of the papers, ~~and~~ or the extract of the Proceedings of this Conference
5/11/45

Hr K.T. Bhashyams speech at the Cochin Rajyavadal Conference on 28-10-45

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 194 | [App. F. III-2

185/45

Serial No.

Submitted

The speech is published in the "Daily News" of 1st. November 1945, a cutting from which is put up herewith for perusal. It is informally ascertained from the Publicity office that the speech of Mr. K. T. Bhashyam is not published in the outside papers.

The typed copy received from the D. G. of Police varies with the Press Report on certain points. The portions which have not appeared in the Newspapers are bracketed in red ink and numbered in the typed copy of the report.

Secret
8/11/45

Chief Sec 8/11

Min Rev & Dewan

WD 9/11/45

10/11

Secret
14/11/45

WD 15/11/45

If appd this will be sent to Botetourt Branch

16/11/45

16/11/45

3556 SECTARY 8 1945

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Please keep this for possible use until the Privy Council disposed of

20/11

C336/

Subject:-

Action to be taken against Mr. K. T. Bhashyam with reference to objectionable speeches made, statement issued by him etc.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

mtm

"In view of the lapse of time, further action may be dropped."

WT 9/3/46

CB.

WT

11/3/46

Cmpt 13

11/3/46

15

Shirley

CONFIDENTIAL.

For Disposal at a meeting.

No. C. 338

..... 194 .

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

COUNCIL MATTER

Subject:-

Action to be taken against Mr. K.T.Bhashyam with reference to the statement issued by him in October 1945, and the speeches made by him at the All Mysore Congress Committee meeting on 10.11.45.

Circulated to the Council of Ministers.

By Order,

.....15th November.... 1945 .

Udayarachar
Chief Secretary to Government.
15/11/45

Minister for Revenue. 16/11/45

Minister for Agriculture.

Minister for Education & Public Health.

19/11/45

Minister for Law.

Minister for Public Works.

G. R. S. APP. F. III—1]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(S.B.) P.4876

NOTES. File No.

FILE HEADING.

Speeches by M/s. T. Siddalingiah, T. Subramaniam
& Siddiah & Sahukar Channiah.

FROM

The I. G. of Police.

No. S.B. 465/45-46. Dated 30-10-45. Received

Diary No. 4876	Encls.	Spare copies	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Forwards police reports of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Sagar on 25 Oct. 1945 which contains certain objectionable passages.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

C. W's note on the P.U.D. "Certain passages in the speeches are inciting & they are marked in red ink (vide pgs. 3 & 6)

Dntd. G.R. 8/11

" W.A. 9/11

Rev. Ministers' note on the P.U.D. " I agree they are getting to be more & more irresponsible & highly truculent."

Dntd. O.P. 10/11

Dntd. H.M. 11/11/45.

NOTES—First Sheet

WD 077 —GPB—5,000—11-9-40

P.H 876

17

Speeches by Congress leaders at Sagar

Pr 1876

File No. of 194 . General and Revenue Secretariat

Law Section may be consulted re. the advisability of taking action or not

DR 15/11/45.

for orders if the Speech may be got examined in the Law Secty if it violates any provisions of law

15/11

MMR 16/11

CHIEF SECRETARY 3809 1.9 NOV 1945 GOVT. OF MYSORE

(Chief Secy) The action to be taken against two persons — M/s K. T. Bhashyam & S. Vijalingappa — is separately under examination.

Action has been taken agst M/s K. Hanumanthia & N.C. Thimma Reddi; and the former has been convicted & sentenced to one year R.I. in a Court of Law.

Regarding the speeches of Mr T. Subramanyam, Mr H Siddiah & others at Sagar, I feel that we may wait & watch their further activities & speeches.

(Min Rev) MR 19/11/45

MMR 19/11

DR 20/11

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE No. 5246 Date 19-11-45

MR 21/11/45

MMR 22/11

Su S.C. 22/11/45:

Acd Asst 1, C. 24/11

Resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress to be placed before the ensuing Session of the All Mysore Congress Committee:-

1. This Session of the A.M.C.C. records with profound sorrow the sad and untimely demise of Srimathi Satyavati Devi, - Sjts. B.A.R.Krishna Dev and Hirechowti, all of whom worked for the cause of the motherland and died in her service. It conveys its heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

2. This Session of the A.M.C.C. notes with deep satisfaction the recent announcement by H.H. the Maharaja of Rewa establishing full Responsible Government in his State and thus showing the way to the Rulers of sister States to satisfy the aspirations of the people in the matter of self-government. This Session wishes further to point out that it is in the interests of the Rulers themselves to share with their people the responsibilities of administration in these trying and troublous times; and the good will and support of their people will be a tower of strength to them. This Session congratulates both the people and the Ruler of the State of Rewa.

3. This Session of the A.M.C.C. emphatically protests - against the unjust continuance of various prohibitory orders and the promulgation of new ones without any just reason or cause, even after the cessation of hostilities and at a time when there is a general withdrawal of restrictive orders - throughout India and demands the immediate withdrawal of the same.

4. This meeting of the A.M.C.C. deplores the action of the Government in serving a most unjust order on Sjt. N.C.Thimma Reddy and thereafter arresting him for the alleged breach of the same and prosecuting Sjt.K.Hanumanthiah, on the eve of the Assembly Sessions and Sjt.H.S.Suryanarayana Rao for - alleged prejudicial speeches. At a time when the country is

is faced with a series of crisis in the matter of food, clothing and other essentials of daily life and when the good will and co-operation of the people would be an invaluable asset to the State, it is really unfortunate that the State should embitter the feelings of the people of the State by such uncalled for and provocative interference with the liberties of the subjects of the State.

5. This Session of the A.M.C.C. notes with deep concern the orders against "Janavani" and "Prajamata" asking them to show cause why their security amounts should not be forfeited and against "Viswakarnataka" to show cause why a demand should not be made for the deposit of security, for throwing light on the unfortunate and avoidable famine conditions prevailing in some parts of the State. This meeting congratulates these papers for fearlessly espousing the cause of the hunger-stricken masses. This meeting is emphatically of opinion that the maintenance of the freedom of the Press is essential for the safety and progress of the people and that the grievances of the people should be allowed to be ventilated freely and without fear.

6. This Session of the A.M.C.C. urges the government to release the unfortunate prisoners of Issur, Sravanabelagula, Tiptur and Davanagere cases who are still undergoing incarceration and brings to the notice of the Government, among other matters (i) the action taken by the Central Government of India and the various Provincial Governments in the matter of releases of political prisoners and remitting and commuting sentences of imprisonment and (ii) the feelings of the general public throughout the country. This meeting declares that with the changing conditions towards complete peace and tranquility, the continued incarceration of these unfortunate persons is neither desirable nor essential. This meeting of the A.M.C.C. urges their immediate release.

7. This meeting of the A.M.C.C. is deeply grieved at the various hardships and difficulties that the unfortunate victims of various

5110/45 1. 20

of various internment and externment orders in the State are undergoing. This Session expresses its sense of deep sympathy with them in their hour of trial and suffering. This Session is emphatically of opinion that such inroads into the liberties of our countrymen are detrimental to peace and progress and is not in consonance with the spirit of the times. This meeting has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the continuance of such orders is more in the nature of vindictiveness rather than of prevention and demands the immediate withdrawal of the said orders.

No.SB.3/45-46. Dated, Bangalore, the 3rd November 45.

CB
UO
4/11/45

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information, in continuation of this office even No. dated 2nd November 45.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
in Mysore.

Subd for perusal.

Min Rev.
Dewan

UO
4/11/45

(It would we should consider whether D. might to watch & take action immediately if any prejudicial speeches or resolutions are passed at the proposed meeting)

6/11

Draft put up

CB.

7/11/45

8/11/45

P.5066/45

A.M.C.C Meeting at Kyathanahally

Letter No. PC. 38/45-46. dt/16-11-1945 from the D.M. Mandya forwarding a detailed report re: the A.M.C.C. Meeting at Kyathanahalli

Submitted for perusal. Certain important observations of the D.M. Mandya are marked in redink.

CHIEF SECRETARY 4095 * 29 NOV. 1945 GOVT OF MYSORE

21/11/45

Important portions have been marked.

MVV 20/11

21/11 Chief Secy

It is a somewhat lengthy report and contains the District Master's comments on the resolutions passed at the Camps and his reading of the political situation

Min Rev & Dewan

UO 29/11/45

MVV 30/11

I have no time to read all these reports (which come in bundles every day) the C.S. may scrutinize carefully report if doubt is indicated anywhere. 30/11

UO 1/12/45

D. O. No. S.B.3/45-46 Enc.One

SECRET.

S. NARAYANA RAO, Esq., M A. (Hons.),
Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

92

BANGALORE
CAMP Mysore.
16-10-45.

172/CS

My dear Vedavyasacharya,

I enclose, for the information of Government, a copy of the proceedings of the Working Committee Meeting of the Mysore Congress, held at the Congress Office, Bangalore City, on the 13th and 14th instant, with a copy of the statement issued by Mr.K.T.Bhasyam to the Press.

Copies of the enclosure have been submitted to the Dewan and the Minister for Revenue.

CHIEF SECRETARY. CS. 16 OCT. 1945 GOVT. OF MYS.

Yours sincerely,

S. Narayana Rao

V.Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Working Committee Meeting of the Mysore Congress held at the Congress Office, Bangalore City, on the 13th and 14th of October 1945.

Consequent on the lifting of the ban, the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress met for the first time after a long period of three years at the Congress Office on the 13th and 14th instants. Mr.S.Nijalingappa, President, Mysore Congress, presided. The following members were present:

Messrs: T.Subramanya,
K.T.Bhasyam,
H.Siddiah,
S.Channiah,
A.G.Bandi Gowda,
M.Hutche Gowda,
K.Henjarappa,
K.R.Madhava Rao,
& H.K.Veeranna Gowda.

Messrs. T.Subramanya and H.K.Veeranna Gowda were appointed members of the Working Committee in place of Messrs. K.Henjarappa and K.Pattabhiraman respectively who had resigned. Mr.Henjarappa resigned as he felt as he should not continue to be a member of the Working Committee as he is in the District Board and Legislative Council. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Working Committee was of the opinion that the healthy conventions so far followed, namely, that members in the local and legislative bodies should not* be members of the Working Committee, should be continued as far as possible.

* usually

The affairs of the Davanagere Municipal Congress Party were referred to the Parliamentary Committee for necessary action.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs.T.Subramanya, H.Siddiah and H.K.Veeranna Gowda was appointed to go into the question of the Karnataka unification in detail and submit a report early.

It was resolved to hold the All-Mysore Congress Committee on the 10th and 11th November,1945 at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Working Committee on the 31st instant in order to consider the resolutions sent by the members of the A.M.C.C. before the 30th instant.

It was resolved to take steps to revive the District and Taluk Congress Committees immediately and arrange for the enrolment of Congress members in large numbers.

A condolence resolution on the untimely death of Mr. B.R.Krishnadev was adopted.

The following resolutions which were passed at the meeting of the Working Committee will be placed at the ensuing sessions of the All-Mysore Congress Committee:

1. REVIEW OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress, meeting for the first time after the lifting of the ban has taken a bird's eye view of the political development in and outside the State since it met last in July 1942 and notes with deep concern the lack of wisdom and the exhibition of hostility on the part of the Mysore Government towards the peoples aspirations in general and the Mysore Congress in particular. It may be recalled that

the then Law Minister Mr.A.V.Ramanathan by his letter dated 30-7-1942 desired an understanding between the Congress and the Government to maintain friendly relationship with each other. The Congress was equally desirous of such an understanding. But the Government of Mysore either of its violation or under pressure from the British authority changed their mind and made a terrific onslaught on the Congress and the people. They arrested every leader and almost every Congress worker throughout the State and made brutal and ~~k~~ ruthless attack on peaceful demonstrations with a view to crush the spirit of freedom among the people. This naturally roused the indignation of the country and there were disturbances all over the State. The Congress regrets that in their resistance to the frightful armed power of an irresponsible administration, the people in some places were not strictly nonviolent; but consoles itself that such resistance is far more commendable than abject submission or dishonourable indifference. The Congress offers its sympathy, particularly to those connected with Esur and Sravanabelgola disturbances. The part played by the students and the labourers in bravely resisting the open and fierce violence of the administration has become a bright chapter in the history of those times. People showed such remarkable courage and power of organisation that no further proof was needed of the resoluteness and ability to govern themselves. They were however put down by every kind of violence imaginable and many brave and heroic youths laid down their lives in this struggle. The Mysore Congress and the people of Mysore remember them with pride and cherish their memory with gratitude. The arrests and subsequent high-handedness of the Government were quite unjust and utterly unwarranted.

Nor did the Government attempt to ease the situation when the tension created by their haste and high-handedness went down. Congress Committees were declared unlawful, meetings were prohibited, workers thrown out of jobs, citizens exiled from the State, orders of internment and externment passed, prohibitory orders issued, special courts appointed, rules under the Defence of India Act passed, depriving the people of almost every right save of ~~kxxxing~~ living on the suffrance of the Government, arrests made in large numbers, fires opened on peaceful assemblies and a host of others acts of oppression indulged in for the mere exhibition of force and power. Even after the tardy release at the end of sixteen months of unjust incarceration, Congressmen could not meet in their committees and the Congress organisations could not function. The Dewan would not even grant an interview to the President of the Mysore Congress for a whole year and when at last it took place, he was found to be adamant and unmoving. The general elections came on and the Congress moved the Government to cancel all restrictive orders, to remove disqualifications and to see that a fair and free election was held. The Government failed to comply. Nevertheless, the Congress participated in the elections and came out triumphantly and is the strongest political party in the legislature of the State. Yet in the formation of the Ministry, it was not even consulted, the Government being so domineering and slightful about it. This imperious and hostile attitude is daily reflected in the proceedings of the legislatures. Adjournment motions however important are disallowed at the sweet will and pleasure of the Dewan, closure motions are disregarded and motions talked out without being put to vote, and interpellations and resolutions if critical

of the Government and inconvenient to them are disallowed.

The "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 has always had the implicit support of every Congressman in Mysore and the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee reiterating the same has the fullest support of the Mysore Congress. The Mysore Congress desires for the people in Mysore, a system of full responsible Government to function in the State as a partof the Indian Federation in which Mysore will be a willing unit. With the close of the elections in the Provinces, Provincial Autonomy is bound to be recognised and a National Government formed at the Centre. Mysore cannot continue to remain unaffected and unless responsible Government is introduced in time, unrest and agitation are bound to develop. It is an irony of times that while the rest of India is moving towards freedom, the Government of Mysore are trying to multiply shackles round the hands and feet of the people of Mysore. The recent arrests of Messrs. N.C.Thimma Reddy and K.Hanumanthiah and the orders of Security against the leading newspapers VISWA-KARNATAKA, JANAVANI and PRAJAMATA are indications of an increasingly unwise administration which is either unwilling to read or incapable of reading the signs of the times.

The wars ~~of~~ have ended and the countries of the world, both big and small are asserting their independence and attempting to come together for mutual welfare, protection and prosperity. Mysore and its people cannot and will not sit marking time and paying homage to irresponsible and unwise administrators. It will be wisdom on the part of all concerned to take stock of the situation and enable full responsible government to function forthwith in the State.

2. VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress has considered the British Government's proposals announced by the Viceroy for the future constitution of India. It notes with concern that the Viceroy does not declare the willingness of Britain to recognise Indian independence and refers to States' representatives without making it clear that such representatives are to be elected by the people of the States and not selected by the Rulers or by their Governments. The composition and the procedure of the Constitution-making Body are not definite and the scope of their deliberation and activity vague and uncertain. The Mysore Congress desires to make ~~it~~ clear that the Constituion-making Body must be composed of elected representatives of the people and that even for preliminary consultations only those elected by the people should be called. Representatives from the States must be elected on the basis of adult franchise, each State or group of States constituting an electoral college. The Constitution-making Body must be free to frame a constitution for India untrammelled by any consideration save that of freedom, welfare, protection and prosperity of the Indian peoples consistently with those of other peoples in the world and it should be for the Constitution-making Body to see how best the ideal could be achieved.

3. DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN MYSORE.

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress is constrained to record its condemnation of the repressive policy of the Mysore Government in its dealings with the Mysore Congress and its activities in furtherance of the aspirations of the people.

The repeated arrests and incarcerations of the leaders and the workers, the orders of externment and internment, the vindictive pursuit in recovery of fines, the disqualifications against prominent Congressmen, the prohibitions against meetings and movements of persons, the orders of Security against newspapers for mere expressions of public opinion, the arrest of Mr.N.C.Thimma Reddy, Member, Working Committee, and the arrest of Mr.K. Hanumanthiah, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, almost a day prior to the opening of the Assembly, the bypassing of the Congress of the Ministry although it is the strongest party in the Houses of Legislature, the open and unabashed Government support to the rival candidates against the Congress for the Presidentship and Vice-presidentship of the Legislative Council, the tampering with free elections of the President's of the District Boards, the oppressive rule of Ordinances under which special courts sentenced people to heavy terms of imprisonment and hanged several young and brave patriots and a hundred other acts of similar injustice and high handedness not to speak on the one hand of the fierce and frightful violence with which the armed forces of the administration exhibited their terrific power over innocent and unarmed crowds, trampling them under the feet of horses, opening fires on them and killing many courageous and patriotic citizens, and not to mention on the other of the many repressive orders and rules in the name of the defence of India under which the people have been deprive of almost every right, while the administration unable to check corruption and demoralisation among its rank and file consequent on the scarcity of foodstuffs and other necessities of life and the inability of the Government to meet the situation, is trying to conceal the truth and deceive itself that all is well, all these mark out the administration as utterly inefficient and unpopular.

The people of Mysore are tired of the system of administration that now prevails. The Congress is convinced that the honour and happiness of the people can only be ensured by the removal of all these existing repressive orders, by the recognition of the fundamental rights of citizenship and by the establishment of full Responsible Government.

Mysore is rich in men and material and its economic resources are many. They must be utilised and developed boldly and wisely with a view to secure optimum output, both agricultural and industrial, and with a view to secure a fair and equitable distribution of the goods and services among the people. Responsible Government is essential for the purpose and the time also is propitious. With the elections for the Central and Provincial Legislatures, and with the consequent reintroduction of Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces and the establishment of National Government at the Centre, and more than all, with the formation of the Constituion-making Body before us, the people of Mysore are bound to feel the urge of freedom more than ever and the administration in Mysore is bound to become

truly democratic; and unless Responsible Government is established at once and the people made to feel the glow of freedom, waves of unfest are bound to sweep over the land. It would be wisdom for those in power to avert it and it cannot be averted by oppressing and suppressing those that speak the truth and point out the danger. The just, wise and proper method of tackling the situation is to grant self-government to the people and withdraw all repressive orders as a preliminary to it.

The Mysore Congress invites the people of the State to note that the independence of India is at hand and that Mysore will have to take its rightful place as a unit in the Indian Federation. That would mean and involve a full measure of autonomy in the State. The Congress Working Committee therefore calls upon every citizen in the State to enrol himself or herself as a member of the Mysore Congress, strengthen the Congress Committees, carry on the constructive programme and work towards the immediate establishment of full Responsible Government in the State.

4. FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

The Mysore Congress notes with deep anxiety the famine conditions that face the country, particularly in view of the failure of the rains during the year and the distressing lack of foodstuffs in many parts of the State. It urges upon the Government the need to take timely steps to import foodstuffs in sufficient quantity and to see to their proper distribution among the people, especially in the villages and to start relief works wherever necessary. It regrets to note that the Government are hypersensitive about statements of facts and cautions Government against attempts at stifling the publication and free expression of existing state of things, since such suppression can only end in silent and widespread suffering among the people leading to deeper resentment among the masses.

5. INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress urges upon the Government of India to release all the officers and men and women of the Indian National Army. It must be remembered that their motive was the liberation of India from bondage and the establishment of a free and independent India. They constitute brave and patriotic soldiers and deserve well of their country. Any punishment meted out to them will be resented deeply by the people and the gulf between Britain and India will be widened thereby. It will be wisdom in the part of Britain to judge them by international standards, treat them as Prisoners of War and release them forthwith in view of the cessation of hostilities.

6. USE OF INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress protests against the use of the Indian Troops to put down the movement for the independence of the Indonesians. It urges upon the Government of India and of Britain to withdraw all Indian troops from Java, Indo-China and other theatres and enable the people of those

territories to establish free and democratic governments of their own. Imperialist tendencies are discernible in the attempts at establishing foreign influence and control over the Indonesians. The Mysore Congress Working Committee is of opinion that such foreign domination will not only endanger the peace of the world but will lead to another world war unless prevented in time. The Mysore Congress expresses its sympathies with the Indonesians in their struggle for independence and conveys to them its best wishes for their success.

Mr.K.T.Bhasyam's statement to the Press.

Public life in Mysore is sought to be crushed by an intolerant administration which is irresponsible and irremovable. It is clear that famine conditions prevail in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts as is evident from the tour reports of the concerned Minister. But a reference to them has brought on certain newspapers the penalties under the Press Act. Innumerable executive orders are in force throughout the State stifling public expression of popular views and feelings and freedom of person, movement and association is totally denied to those whose use appropriate language in criticising the administration. Even in the Houses of Legislature, the peoples voice is crushed and silenced. Every adjournment motion criticising the highhandedness of Government is disallowed by the Dewan and there is no remedy against his misuse of the powers vested in him. Adjournment motions when permitted are allowed to be talked out instead of being put to vote; and this in the face of demands for closure. A respected and retired non-official is forced to publish an abject apology for daring to criticise the appointment of a Minister. Public statements are prevented from publication by threats against newspapers under the Defence of India Rules. The Press, the platform and even the legislatures are controlled against the expression of public opinion. All this does not augur well for the future of Mysore.

15-10-45.

Extract from a report dated 26-10-1945 of an officer of the Special Branch stationed at Bhadravati.

....

A meeting of the District Congress Committee, Shimoga, was held in the Congress Office at Sagar on the night of 25-10-45 between 12-30 Midnight to 2-30 A.M., under the presidentship of Mr. K.G. Wodeyar. Messrs: H.Siddiah, Kadidal Manjappa Gowda, K.R. Madhava Rao, S.R. Nagappa Setty, Viswanatharadhya, Baradaralli Gangadharappa, Mallikarjunappa Gowda and others attended.

The following resolutions were passed.-

1) That the President of the Mysore Congress be invited in the last week of November 1945 to tour the District.

2) Revival of Taluk Congress Committees in the District.

3) That members to the Congress be enrolled in larger numbers.

4) Scrutiny of accounts.

5) That a subject suggesting the discontinuance of setting up candidates to Municipal elections (in the State) on Congress ticket be sent to the A.M.C.C. Sessions to be held in Kyathanahalli in view of the allegations against certain Municipal Congress parties.

6) The Committee further decided to suggest that if the A.M.C.C. were to uphold the matter of setting up candidates, it is necessary to appoint sub-committees in all places where there are Congress Municipalities to have a check over them (Congress Municipal parties)

7) To accept the resignation of Mr. Kalingana Raghavendra Rao and to appoint Mr. S.R. Nagappa Setty, as Secretary of the District Congress Committee.

8) Construction of a District Congress Committee building at Shimoga.

9) To form a Committee ~~xx~~ consisting Messrs: H.S.Rudrappa, K.G. Wodeyar, S.R. Nagappa Setty and Vedamurthy to collect funds for the relief of convicted persons in Isoor Disturbance Cases.

10) Recording the report of Mr. S.R.Nagappa Setty for the year and the reports of Honnali, and Bhadravati Congress Committees read at the meeting.

11) To form a Committee to audit the account of District Congress Committee from the year 1942.

Messrs: H.Siddiah, T.Subramanyam, T.Siddalingiah, K.R. Madhava Rao and others visited Jog on 26-10-45 for sight-seeing. All of them left for Shimoga by train the same

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evening. Mr. Subramanyam proceeded to Tumkur by the same train.

A public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Shimoga, was held at 8.P.M. on 25-10-45 in the Gandhi Maidan at Sagar under the Presidentship of Mr. K.G. Wodeyar. Messrs: T.Siddalingiah, T.Subramanyam, H.Siddiah and S. Channiah spoke on the occasion criticising the Government administration and urging for the establishment of Responsible Government in Mysore.

CC BRA 1839 2/11

SECRET

NO.SB.445/45-46 Bangalore, Dated 30th Octr.1945.

Copy forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information, together with a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Sagar on 25th instant. The speeches delivered at the said meeting contain some objectionable passages.

CB

CHIEF SECRETARY 1 NOV. 1945 GOVT. OF MYSORE

S. Narayanaswamy

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

Sub'd for perusal
Certain passages in the speeches are inciting. They are marked in red ink (vide page 3 & 6)

CHIEF SECRETARY 2523 8 NOV. 1945 GOVT. OF MYSORE

8/11

Chief Sy

Min Rev & Dewan

WP 9/11/45

Prom 12-11-45 MP

(I agree they are getting to be more & more irresponsible & highly truculent)

10/11

MM 11/11/45

A public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Shimoga, was held on the night of 25.10.45 in the Gandhi Maidan, Sagar, under the Presidentship of Mr. K.G. Wodeyar.

The meeting commenced at 8-30 P.M. with the shouts of 'Bharatmataki Jai" and"Mysore Congresski Jai". Mr. K.G. Wodeyar, introduced Mr. T. Siddalingaiah to the gathering and requested him to address the gathering.

Mr. T. Siddalingaiah, spoke in Kannada, to the following effect:

You are all anxious to hear my speech. Since 4 years, I am not in the habit of addressing meetings. For the compulsion of Mr. K.G. Wodeyar, I am going to say a few words. Your Sagar is a historical place. The movement started here even before it started in British Indian Provinces. So there is no necessity for me to infuse any enthusiasm in you. ~~Xxxxx~~ You need only encouragement.

England, America and Russia, have attained victory in the Wars and Hitler and Japan, have been defeated. We heard it only in papers. As a result of it, is there any peace in the world?. There is no peace. Two world wars have taken place. There is shortly going to be a third war. Every human being wants to live happily and died happily. There will be no peace in the world, so long as this desire for more exists. The English people were saying that they are fighting the War just to save the world from Rakshasas, namely, Hitler and Mussolini. They forget at the same time thatx that they were Rakshasas. The war has ended, but there is no peace in the world. So long as this Rakshasa mentality exists, there will be no peace to the world. These powers, these white people are competing with each other to swallow the whole world. We cannot blame either Hitler or Japan. Russia wants to occupy the whole world. England is trying to get more though it has half the world under its control. Thus they want to quarrel with each other and destroy the whole world. Peace cannot be achieved by wars. Mahatma Gandhi has preached the principle of non-violence as a model. If peace is to be established, there must be peace in the mind first. World Peksha is Mahatma Gandhi's ideal. Even the great people of America have admitted this fact. What we want immediately is Swaraj to our country. That cannot be called ix a desire. Because, that is absolutely necessary to get rid of this country from slavery and to redress the grievances of the people. How unfortunate we are! If we think of our difficulties and conditions, we are not men. This is due to our slavery and not due to any 'Papa' that we have done. Swaraj means x Xxxxx food, education, medicine and other facilities to the people. Due to prevalence of malaria, 1½ lakhs of people

people have died. 80 lakhs of people, according to the report of the Government, are living on only one meal per day. This situation is not prevailing in any other country. There has been no war in our country. But the difficulties and hardships experienced in our country did not exist in any other country. Great many rivers like Tunga Bhadra and Kaveri are flowing in our country. There is agriculture everywhere. But still, in Bengal 60 lakhs of people died due to starvation. The reason for all this is our slavery. To get rid of this slavery, either the Britishers must make up their minds to 'quit India', or we must force it on them. We cannot get rid of slavery by 'Namaskars'. We must get Swaraj by our own strength. The end and aim of the education that is being given to Indians is to make us remain as we are. The English have not changed their minds. They do not want to give Swaraj. They want to exploit as much as possible and live happily. They do not want us to live happily. We must make a strong determination to get Swaraj at any cost. That is possible only through unity. If we cannot get Swaraj under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, we cannot hope of getting it at any other time. If we have not got Swaraj, it is not the mistake of the English, because we have not been able to force on them to give Swaraj. We must get united. The Britishers came to India, made our friendship, created hatred and enmity between the people of one community and another, between Rajas and thus created divisions. They now want us to settle the quarrel. Without unity, we cannot get Swaraj and we cannot live happily.

There is no difference of opinion in the object of the Congress. Everyone wants Swaraj, whether he be a ryot, a lawyer or a Government officer or a merchant. When we make meetings and address meetings, the Government may get angry with us and restrict our movements. We cannot say that all Government servants are against us. We are fighting to relieve them from slavery. They too want Swaraj. But due to fear they cannot come forward. We must fight like brothers and advance our cause. Until then we cannot get Swaraj.

* * *

Mr. T. Subramanyam, spoke in Kannada to the following effect:

President and friends,

We have taken a pledge to get independence. On the one side, there is this foreign exploitation. On the other side, there is this capitalist exploitation. More than all this, there is this Government exploitation. We have made up our

our minds to build up a new society. We want to build a new Rajya~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ This is still in the stage of determination. India has not yet got Swaraj. Responsible Government has not yet been established in Mysore. Indian independence and Responsible Government in States have gone together. In India, there are 560 Rajas. The Government of these Rajas, have been established by the British Government ~~Xxxxxxxx~~ so, these Rajas are working in their interest, because they are their masters. They cannot work in the interest of the public. Our pledge is that Responsible Government must be established in Mysore State and the Britishers must be driven out of India. Britishers say that the sun will never set in their Empire. We will make the Sun to set in India. We have met here to beg you to give support to the Congress. We ~~xxx~~ have not come here to make political speeches. The Government have disturbed the political atmosphere and created unrest. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ ದಾಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಿವಾಳದ ಪಿಸ್ಸು ಚೆಂದು ಭಯಂಕರವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಕೆ ಹೆಗ್ಗೆ ಎಬ್ಬಿಸಿದು ಬಿತ್ತ ಬಳಿಕ್ಕುಂಟಿ ಬರೆದಿಸಿದೆ- Harischandra gave birth to establish truth. Our ancestors sacrificed everything for the sake of truth. ಪರಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು ಕಾನೂನು ಭಂಗವನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮುಳ್ಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆಲಸ. Take for example the food control orders. When we grow ten pallas of paddy, we have to say that we have grown only 5 pallas. This is the result of these control orders. We have to make a false living. If we cannot rid the country of these evils, the country will be ruined. This must be prevented. That is why we have come here to ask your support. You must strengthen the Congress organisation. The Britishers must be resisted and Swaraj must be built. It will not be possible by one or two. You must understand the difficulties of the Congress. On the one side there are indifferent people. On the other there are the capitalists. On the third, there is the Government. We have to fight all these people. If you give your support, we will reach our goal early.

The Mysore Congress is for compromise with the Mysore Government. We have agreed the sovereignity of His Highness. "ನಾವು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಮೋಳ್ಳ ಪುಸುವನೆಂಬರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ದಾವ ಭಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರುದೊವ ಪ್ರಜೆಯು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿಯಂತೆ" All the Rajas must agree to it. Until then this movement will not be stopped. Until then, there will be no peace. From Dewan to a servant, nobody is happy in this country. A democratic form of Government must be established to make the people happy. We request the Government to come to a compromise with the Mysore Congress. If they do not hear our words, we will start a big movement We will go as far as necessary. I appeal to you to be prepared for it. To resist this Government which has the support of the British Government, requires

it requires the strength of the mind. You must all join the Congress and become members. If the Britishers quit India there will be responsible Government in Mysore. Everyone must take up to constructive work. If the whole country engages itself in constructive work as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, there is no need for a movement or struggle or sacrifice of people. We will get Swaraj of its own accord.

The war has come to a close. Germany was defeated. Japan was defeated. Hitler died. Mussolini died. Churchill died though he is still alive. Stalin is on his way to death. Mahatma Gandhi is the only person who is living. Congress is the only organisation which is touching truth. Your life will be a waste if you do not join the Congress. If you join the Congress you will not make a mistake. If you make mistakes, the police will be behind you and make to right. Join this struggle and strive in the interest of the public.

Mr. H. Siddiah, next spoke in Kannada, to the following effect:

My friend Mr. K.C. Nedeyar and comrades,

It is already time. People are getting up and going away. It is an indication for me to close my speech early. Since I am ordered to speak, it is my duty to speak a few words.

Independence is essential to the country. It must be achieved at any cost. Responsible Government must be established in the State. That is the object of the Congress. Many people have described our Mysore State as a model State (Ramarajja). I do not how it is. By seeing Bangalore and Mysore one may say it. There are many villages in Mysore State. Is there food for them? Are there living houses for them? There is illiteracy and poverty. People say that our country is progressing very much in political matters. Mysore is in a very backward condition. But still people are calling this State as Ramarajya. It has become a great problem to me to understand why they are calling it so. My friend there is laughing because he thinks that I had gone to Jail previously by delivering a speech here. I am not afraid of it. There are 562 States in India. People say that our Mysore State has advanced more than all the other States. They say that there

there is the Iron Works at Bhadravathi, Gold Mines, industries and Factories in Bangalore. Sir M. Visveswaraiah, laid the foundation for all these things and developed them. The present authorities are making much of it, though they have not been able to do anything new. To tell them ' you have no strength to rule us. Give resignation and make your life worthy' . Is there any mistake in it? I am not saying this with any jealousy. The Rowa announced the establishment of Maharaja/ Responsible Government on the occasion of Dasara Festival. Everyone above 21 years of age is made eligible to cast votes. It is the sacred duty of our Maharaja to grant Responsible Government in Mysore. As a result of the political refo ms in Mysore, non-officials are appointed as ministers. The Government says that they have thus given power to the people. Is there any political progress in it. In Cooch Bihar, the power of appointing ministers has been given to the Legislative Council. In Kashmir, the Legislative Council selects certain persons and the Maharaja appoints ministers out of them. It is not even so here. There are 210 persons in the Representative Assembly. There are 70 persons in the Legislative Council. Out of these 280 persons, the Maharaja selects two or three persons and appoints them as ministers. The Malnad minister had come. He is my friend. I am saying it only in the interest of the country. A road had to be constructed to Kadeneor at the cost of 25,000 rupees. A road had to be constructed from Kolehemur to Chennagiri at the cost of 70,000 rupees. It seems the Minister expressed to a friend of his that this is the look out of the District Board and not of the Government. hy should we pay Kandayam? The two official ministers have not got any knowledge of the grievances of the people, because they have not done the duties of a Deputy Commissioner. The non-official ministers have not come out of Bangalore at any time. If we condemn these things, we are called as traitors. Are we not loyal subjects? His Highness the Maharaja must consider all these things. One who is efficient must be provided an opportunity. Between 1926 and 1936, Government have spent about Rs. 5,000 over industries, that too after considering a good deal. For ten years this is the amount they have spent. Is it wrong to criticise it. When there was congress ministry in Bombay and United Provinces, they spent one to one and half lakhs of rupees to improve industries. In the whole world there is not an organisation like the Congress. Is there any need to explain it more than this? The Road Minister came to Chennagiri Nobody knew about it. Two Deputy Commissioners accompanied him. He

He was taken ~~xxx~~ only to the places where he could not get good answers.
ಜೋಳಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತನ್ನು ಮಾರಿದ ಬಡವನಿದ್ದ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು.
A poor person sold his child for corn. When he was asked, he said that he did not sell it for corn, but he sold it due to poverty. They went away saying that there is sufficient Jola and that he sold it only due to poverty. Unless we get independence, we cannot progress. In England no body died due to starvation, though there was no agriculture for five years, because there was independence. There is responsible Government there. Only efficient people will be appointed as ministers there. It is the duty of the Government to look after the welfare and interests of the people. If they don't do it they will be removed from office. Is there any mistake in asking our Highness to establish such a Government in Mysore? We are in such ignorance that when we cannot get water to drink or corn to eat, we say that it is ~~xxxx~~ the will of God. We humbly request our Maharaja to establish such a form of Government as is established in Rewa. "ಸೀತಾರಾಮು, ಗೌರಿಶಂಕರ, ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೇ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಎಂದು ಹಾಡಿ ಹಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಿಜವಾದ "ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭು" ಎಂದು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಅಂತೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಯುವರಸರೆ.

We must hail our Maharaja as 'Prajaprabhu' this must come to pass & such responsible Govt.

* * *

Mr. Sahukar Channiya, spoke next in Kannada to the following effect:

President and friends,

The object of the Congress organisation is independence. He who does not want independence is a traitor to the country. Unless Responsible Government is established, you must strengthen the Congress organisation. Our ~~Maharaja~~ Maharaja must establish Responsible Government immediately. We request him to establish it. Let Responsible Government be established immediately so that our grand-children may be able to say that during the time of such a Highness Responsible Government was established. If Responsible Government is not established, you must all be prepared to sacrifice. ~~xxx~~ Students must be prepared to strive for the cause of Responsible Government when the time comes for them to take part in the struggle. We must urge His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore not to give room for such a thing. The Advisers H.H. the Maharaja is not advising him properly. The Government is not advising him properly. Our Government is very selfish. They are afraid that their positions may be usurped and they may have to vacate their seats. If they are not going to do it, we will force it on them. The leaders ~~xxxx~~ are capable of ruling over ten authorities. We are urging the Government to give power to you and not to H. Siddiah, or Siddalingiah or Subramanyam. You must be able to

rule your Government. It is not time for us to sit quiet. You must act with courage and work hard. You are all fortunate in having the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. So, join the Congress and strive to achieve independence.

* * *

Mr. K.C. Kodeyur, next spoke and regretted that the gathering is not encouraging. He requested the gathering public to attend the meetings in large numbers and encourage them in their efforts to attain Responsible Government.

The meeting terminated with vote of thanks and singing of 'Vande Mataram'

About 800 persons attended the meeting.

Sd. C.R. Sivaswamy.
District Police Office, Shimoga.
27/10/1945.

Copy
Dist. Supdt. of Police,
Shimoga.

Speech delivered by Sri. K.T. BHASHYAM, Ex-President, Mysore Congress, in opening the COCHIN RAJYA PRAJAMANDAL at IRINJALKADU on 28th October 1945.-

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Friends,

You have asked me to open this Conference of the Cochin Rajya Prajamandal. I feel honoured and thank you. It is equally an honour to the Mysore Congress and to the people of Mysore and they deeply appreciate it. I bring you their greetings and goodwishes.

It gives me great pleasure to renew acquaintance with old friends of Cochin. The recollection of my opening an annual Session of the Cochin Congress is still fresh and pleasing to my memory. I was to have opened this Conference in this very place; but it did not come about owing to the Conference itself being banned. I learn that the Conference was nevertheless held. All honour to those daring youths who suffered in the assertion of popular rights.

If to-day we are strong enough to call upon the British to "QUIT INDIA", it is due to the valour and the sacrifice of our brave countrymen. We want not merely the British but all foreign powers to quit not merely India but the whole of Asia. The Indonesian struggle for independence and the Annamites' efforts in the cause of their freedom rouse our sympathy and call for our support. We will convey to them to-day our moral support- for, more than that we are not in a position to do. Let us hope we will soon be able as a free people to help in the cause of the freedom and the independence of every nation and country as well integrated parts of a United nations of the world. We have to gain our freedom first, the freedom of India, the freedom of the people of the States and of the Provinces.

It is with this background that we have gathered here. You have met to take stock of the political situation in Cochin and to view it in the context of political developments abroad, both national and international. Perhaps also you will chalk out a programme of work for the coming year calculated to take you to your goal of full Responsible Government.

While wishing you every success in your efforts, I may perhaps, as a representative of coworkers in a common cause, invite your attention to a few of the knotty problems that face us.

The world is changing rapidly. The war has ended and nations are settling themselves to normal conditions and peaceful occupations. There was much talk that the war was waged to protect democracy and for the recognition of the rights of the common man. The Atlantic Charter, the Potsdam agreement and the San Francisco Conference are all efforts in the direction of establishing peace and progress among mankind. As part of that ideal and in pursuance of promises and pledges held out to India, Britain is bound to release her hold on India. It is now no longer a question of Britain's willingness to part with power. Indians have begun to take power into their own hands and it is a certainty that within the next year or two, every Province in India will be self-governing and a National Government will function at the Centre. That will be the starting point of the economic progress and prosperity of the people.

The question is what is to be the place of the people of the Indian States in that picture. There is much of loose talk and vague thinking in terms of ""Responsible Government under the aegis of the Ruler". The time has come when we have to rise above mere responsible government and think in terms of a free India.

And that raises several questions. Should the States continue to exist? If they should, under what conditions will they function? Will the States be governed as at present or democratically as in the Provinces? Will Rulers owe allegiance to the Indian Government or will they remain independent - Sovereigns under treaty rights with the British Crown? What is to become of their treaty rights and obligations? Will they agree to the Paramount Power vesting in the Indian people - through the Indian National Government? Will the States federate with the Provinces? If so, on what conditions? Will they have the right of secession? These and such other questions arise and demand definite answers. There is need for clear thinking and definite outlook.

And the need is urgent. The Cripps Plan made no mention of Indian States and that was one of the reasons why it was - found unacceptable. Lord Wavell's broadcast refers to the - participation of States' representatives in the consultations regarding the Constituent Assembly. We have to make our own minds clear about the Constitution of a free and independent India and there is hardly time to waste.

There can be no doubt whatever that the people of the Indian States associate themselves wholeheartedly with those of the Provinces in establishing a free and independent India, free from all control save of the people themselves; and those people shall include the States' people. There can be no meaning in the independence and freedom of India with one-fourth her territory and one-fifth her population living in feudal conditions under Rulers who claim Sovereign rights in treaty relationship with a foreign power. The first and foremost essential of a free India is the complete withdrawal of all foreign control from every part of India including the States.

(2)

What then of these States? There are about 584 of them ranging from Hyderabad to Bilbari with varying sizes, population and income. The bulk of them are so small that they cannot serve as federating units with autonomous powers. They have either to merge into larger units or be abolished and become parts of adjoining Provinces.

Merger is more easily said than achieved. It bristles with impossibilities and is not workable. Where is to be the - Headquarters of the administrative unit, who is to function as the final authority, how is the expenditure to be allocated and how are the services to be distributed and drawn, are some of the thorny questions which will arise. Since even as a compromise it will be unworkable I am afraid merger will be out of the - question. The only alternative will be the abolition of the - States, at any rate of the bulk of them.

You might remember that at Ludhiana the States' Peoples' Conference decided that "only those States which have a population exceeding 20 lakhs annual revenue are suitable as federating - units". The rest of them must necessarily be abolished.

(3) We will be left with 21 major States. It is a question whether even these States should not be abolished in the higher interests of the people of India as a whole. Apart from the fact that a State as such confers no special advantage either on its own people or on the people of India and that the people would be equally well off as citizens of a larger province, the fact remains that most of these States cut through the cultural and social unity of the people and act as impediments to progress. Take for instance Karnataka. The Kannada speaking people occupy territories divided between two Provinces and about eighteen - States including Hyderabad and Mysore. A Kannada Province will (4) undoubtedly tend to the social and cultural progress of the - Kannada people. It is recognised by the Indian National Congress by its resolution to form linguistic provinces in a self-governing

This portion is not published in the Daily News

India. When India becomes free and a Kannada Province is formed what about the people of these States? Even if the minor States be abolished it will not help us. Mysore will form a good bit of Karnataka and so will the Kannada districts of Hyderabad. In the larger interests of the progress of the Indian people as a whole, the disappearence of the States seems essential.

It will call for self-sacrifice as much from the people as from the Princes. Both of them must give up the pride and prestige, of individuality and isolated progress, if any, and allow the States' territories to become part of Provinces. They will lose nothing save that the Princes will not continue to command that glamour and seeming authority which they may possess as Rulers. But I hope they will see that the price at which they purchase their position - which after all is empty - is very heavy indeed, being no less than the cultural and social hold-up of all progress. And after all what profit can they confer on their own people which the latter cannot secure as citizens of a Province? Shall the progress of millions of people both in and outside the States be held up for nothing more than the retention of authority by a Ruler? I consider it the highest act of patriotism and self-sacrifice on the part of the Rulers to step aside and allow the States problems to be solved at one stroke and the States' people to make common progress with the people of the Provinces by allowing the (5) State's territories to become parts of the adjoining Provinces which will eventually be carved out into linguistic provinces.

But that is perhaps a little far away. The immediate possibility appeals more to the practical politician impatient for achievements. We do not have a clean slate, in politics, on which to write. Compromises are inevitable. It may be that we have to get on with these major States for some time to come.

If that is so, you have to consider what are the conditions both internal and external under which they may be retained. That they must give up all connection with the British or any other foreign power goes without saying. That they must federate with the Provinces is equally essential. Barring such personal prerogatives as may be harmless, treaties and obligations will have to be scrapped, every State constituting a federating unit and being entitled to rights and obligations as such. There can be no treaty with the Ruler apart from the people and therefore the State represents and is represented by the people. As a natural corrolary to it the government will have to be of the people, by the people and for the people in the States as much as in the Provinces. It also follows that the representatives of the States will mean those elected by the people of the States and not those nominated by the Rulers.

I suggest that this spirit must prevail with us the people and the Rulers. We, Indians, are a conservative people. Tradition and usage play a large part in our lives as perhaps they do with mankind all the world over. We are accustomed to worship our kings, even to the extent of considering them as representatives of divinity. We are accustomed to the pageantry, pomp and glamour of monarchy and the Royal court. Perhaps, it served us well that we did so. But times change and unless we change with them we will get a rude awakening, both Prince and people. It will be wise on the part of the Princes to endear themselves to their peoples by immediately parting with power in their favour retaining position and influence so that when the time comes for it the people will be found to stand by the Prince.

In this connection I must congratulate, with respect and gratitude, the young Maharaja of Rewa, whose speech on Vijaya-dasami Day conferring full Responsible Government to his people on the basis of adult franchise and joint electorates is

is as masterly as it is generous. He has earned the grateful admiration of not only his own subjects but of the entire - Indian people and I have no doubt you will convey to him your congratulations. The Maharaja of Rewa, young in age, old in wisdom is an example to every Ruling Prince; and the least that any Ruler can do in his own interest and in the interests of his people is follow the wise and noble example of the - Maharaja .

No State can be allowed to exist unless it is administered on a system of responsible government. If any ruler is unwilling to allow his people to administer the State as they think best, both he and the State will be swept out of the picture and the - territories will become part of an adjoining self-governing - province. It is inevitable and if I have put it somewhat - too clearly to be pleasing, it is because I desire that the - Princes should understand the seriousness of the situation - facing them. They are all too apt to rely on the British power to protect them and on the wisdom and ingenuity of their - advisers to continue them in full autocratic power. British Power has to withdraw itself and can no longer protect the Princes in their autocracy. Britain which fought so valiantly and sacrificed herself so heavily in the war against fascism and autocracy cannot with any grace be expected to support - Princes in India in their authoritarian rule. Britain has - pledged to grant freedom and independence to India and it cannot be fulfilling its promise if they back up these Princes against their own people. And supposing the British regardless of their own promises, regardless of world opinion, were willing to support the Princes, the price of it is slavery of the - Prince and stagnation of the people, with perpetual conflict all round. British support to autocracy of the Princes is out of question. The advisers of these Rulers can suggest no - greater support to the Princes except of a satisfied and contented people. As a friend of the Princes and in the interests of - immediate peace and progress, I suggest that Rulers of the - major States should immediately introduce Responsible government in their States and get themselves ready to federate with the Provinces. I would suggest their sending people's representatives to the Viceroy for consultations. The Constituent - Assembly should have representatives chosen by the people of the States to sit in it.

The times are critical. A false step taken now may - become irretrievable - more so to the Princes. It will be - the duty of all loyal subjects to tell their Princes what is in the best interests of all concerned. If the Princes heed, it is very well for them and the people. If they do not, I shall not bother; for they will be making it easier for the - problem to be solved.

There was a time when British Indian politicians felt they could gain political power in the Provinces and at the Centre leaving the States severely alone, in the belief that later they could tackle the States' problem perhaps all the more effectively. That feeling appears to have changed. Since the Haripura resolution a distinct cleavage is visible - between the people of the States and those of the Provinces. The gulf is likely to be widened with the passage of time. - Besides, the British power is likely to befriend the States' - peoples by granting some concessions and perpetuate the cleavage. Treaties and sannads are likely to be made much of in opposition to closer co-operation between States and Provinces. The - Princes are sought to be set up along with their peoples in the assertion of their individuality and prestige. All these are still in the making and may yet be remedied; but permitted to grow they will develop big fissures in the body politics of the country. Hence the opinion is gaining ground that the - Indian National Congress should function in every part of India, States and Provinces alike. It has also been found by -

experience that while the Haripura resolution enabled the bigger States- not all of them either - to organise themselves- and that too individually - hundreds and hundreds of smaller States were completely neglected and a sense of helplessness has come over the people of those States. The British - Indian politicians cannot ~~gr~~ frame a constitution for a free and independent India without liberating the States from the British control and insisting upon the Rulers to part with power in favour of the people. I grant that it is the people of the States who have primarily to put up the fight all the more vigorously and effectively under the Congress leade and banner. And the Congress and the country will gain by the unity of thought and action which it will bring about among the people of the States and Provinces alike.

I expect you will give your thoughts to these questions and not only make your own minds clear on every detail, but also help to give a clear lead to the peoples and the Princes of India. I believe Cochin was the first Indian State to introduce an element of responsibility in its administration. I congratulate you on that distinction. You possess a - government which is partly responsible to the people. You have experience of such a system and perhaps you do not feel any the happier for it than we do. Our aims and our ideals are so high that tinkering with the administration will not satisfy us. We have to work for bigger, larger and nobler ends.

I shall ask you to remember that our goal is not merely self-government, not merely a free and independent India, not merely universal peace and prosperity, but the highest happiness of every being in the world including the dumb animals. Our ambition must be so to live as to enable every being to secure with comparative ease and effort all the needs of a decent and comfortable life. It is a great ambition but an ambition-worthy of a great people; and we shall achieve it if only we will to do so.

And I see that will manifesting itself in the enthusiasm and activity around me. It requires to be canalised and co-ordinated, and I see you are about it. I can wish for nothing better than ever success in your noble and selfless endeavours in the cause of the honour and happiness of humanity.

I have very great pleasure in declaring open this - Conference of the Cochin Rajya Prajamandal and in inviting you to your deliberations under your distinguished President. I thank you again.

"VANDE MATARAM"

Copy of a report dated 2-11-45 of an Officer of the Special Branch, Bangalore.

The Working Committee Meeting of the Mysore Congress was held at the Congress Office yesterday under the Presidentship of Mr.S.Nijalingappa. Messrs. K.T.Bhashyam, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, S.Channiah, T.Subramanya and K.R. Madhava Rao were present. Mr.K.Sampangiramiah of Chickballapur was also present for some time.

It is learnt that the various resolutions sent by the members of the All-Mysore Congress Committee to be placed before the ensuing Session of the A.M.C.C. to be held at Kyathanahalli on the 10th and 11th instant, were considered. A number of resolutions relating to the food situation in various parts of the State and urging for the immediate responsible Government in the State were decided to be covered by the official resolutions to be placed before the A.M.C.C. Some other resolutions relating to the working of the Anti-Corruption Measures Investigation Committee appointed by the Government, compulsory wearing of Khadi by Congress members of the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and other local bodies, criticising the repressive policy of the Government and urging for the removal of the existing bans on - places and individuals; congratulating the Ruler of Rewa on his granting full Responsible Government in the State and criticising the policy of Government in having issued "show cause notices" to the Editors of 'Janavani' and 'Viswakarnataka', touching on the demise of Sri Sathyavathi Devi of Delhi and other Congress workers were also discussed and - finally adopted, to be placed before the ensuing A.M.C.C. Session.

A consolidated report prepared by Mr.H.K.Veeranna Gowda, the General Secretary, giving detailed accounts of various activities in the State since 1942, was reviewed and decided to be placed before the A.M.C.C.

The arrangements regarding the A.M.C.C. Session made by the Reception Committee was approved and Messrs.S.Channiah, Bandi Gowda and K.M.Krishnappa Gowda were asked to move in Seringapatam and French Rocks Taluks from the 3rd instant to collect funds and to study the political situation.

A move from Mr.K.T.Bhashyam that the Mysore Congress will have to resort to some kind of direct action from the month of January 1946, in view of the continued Repressive Policy of the Mysore Government was discussed and it was decided to place the matter before the A.M.C.C.

At present, it was decided not to fill up the vacancy in the Working Committee, caused by the resignation of - Mr.B.Hutche Gowda of Chickmagalur.

Mr.S.Channiah and T.Subramanya returned to their places yesterday night and this morning reppectively. Mr.S.Nijalingappa will leave Bangalore City tomorrow along with some Press Representatives on a tour of Chitaldrug and Shimoga - Districts, with a view to studying the food situation there.

SECRET.

Same as D No 1886/CB

No.SB. 3 /45-46. Dated, Bangalore, the 2nd November 45.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information.

S. Narasimha Rao

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
in Mysore.

Submitted for perusal.

Min. Rev. & Dewan

(C. S. M. See my remarks in connected report)

D.O.No 1684/CB

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8th November 5

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir,

It is understood that a Session of the All Mysore Congress Committee is proposed to be held at Kyathanahalli on the 10th and 11th of this month.

I am to request you to kindly make suitable arrangements for watching the proceedings of the meetings, and to take any needful action immediately if any prejudicial speeches or resolutions are passed at the proposed meeting.

Yours sincerely,

For Chief Secretary

K. Thipperudriah, Esqr., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate,
Mandya District.

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DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O. No. 1682/CB

Dated 8/11/45

(Dear Mr. Thipperudriah),.

It is understood that a Session of the All Mysore Congress Committee is proposed to be held at Kyathanahalli on the 10th and 11th of this month.

Issued on 8-11-45
Signed by Mr. C.G. Ramayer
(Count in double cover)

I am to request you to kindly make suitable arrangement for watching the proceedings of the meetings and to take any needful action immediately if any prejudicial speeches or resolutions are passed at the proposed meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Chief Secretary to Govt.).

K.Thipperudriah, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Mandya District,
Mandya.

Memo No. 1682.

Copy to 29 P

5066 P/48

No. P.C.38/45-46.
Encl. 51 Pages.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mandya District,
Dated, Mandya, the 16th Novr. 1945.

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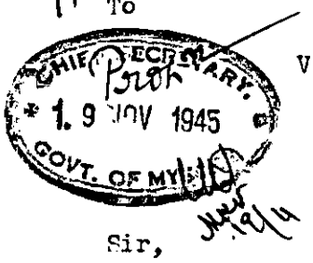
From

K.Thipperudriah, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Mandya District,
Mandya.

11 To



V.Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject:- A.M.C.C. Meeting at Kyathanahalli.

In continuation of my D.O.letter No. P.C.38/45-46 dated 6th November 1945 and with reference to your Confidential D.O. No.1681/C.B. dated 8th November 1945 on the above subject, I have the honour to state as follows:-

Copies of the speeches delivered and of the discussions that took place at the A.M.C.C. meeting held at Kyatanahalli on the 10th and 11th instants are enclosed for kind perusal and reference. I have numbered the pages of the said copies for ready reference in the body of this report.

Before going into the details of the conduct of and arrangements made for the said meeting, I am giving a brief summery of the entire proceedings as a whole and my conclusion therefrom. First of all it is worth-while to note the Official Resolution No.IV at Page 15. It refers to the Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Viceroy. In the said Resolution, there is a tone of anxiety on the part of the State Congress as to whether the States Representatives referred to in the said Proclamation would be the representatives elected by the people or nominated by the Princes of the Governments of the States. From the trend of the discussions in connection with this resolution, it may be seen that there is a strong apprehension in their quarters that the States' Representatives will most probably be the nominees of the Princes of the States or their Governments. The clear and unambiguous ambition of the Mysore Congress is that not only in the Constitution Making Body, there should be representatives elected by the people of the States, but that such elected representatives should be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Preliminary Consultative Body also, and that the representatives must be elected from each State or group of States on the basis of Universal Franchise in the Constituent Assembly which should have power to frame the Constitution which does not take into consideration any other issues except those which

P.T.O.

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which relate to the independence, happiness and economic progress of Indians in such a way as not to be opposed to the interests of the other nations of the world. In British India, electioneering ca paign is going on in connection with the elections to the Central Assembly and the Provential Legislature as a preliminary to the taking of action as set out in the Proclamation. The said elections will be over by the end of the year with the Provential elections to follow a little later on. It appears to me from these circumstances that the A.M.C.C. has made haste to convene its meeting, apparently attributing an opportunity to the fact that the Government have recently raised the ban on such meetings and removed the stigma of unlawfulness attached to such bodies and meetings. There pervades wrap and weft in the entire proceedings and discussions, a staunch and unanimous desire for the urgent and immediate establishment of Responsible Government to ensure the participation of the elected Representatives of the State in the ensuing deliberations contemplated in the Proclamation. It is needless for me to emphasise the fact that the Mysore Congress is trying its utmost to stir up the feelings of the public either by hook or crook for getting up wholesale agitation for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government. This is the vortex around which all the other resolutions - both official and non-official - proceedings, discussions and other activities - external and internal - are revolving. Though apparently, but happily they fall short of direct action. The fifth Official Resolution urged for the establishment of Full Responsible Government in the State. Kind reference is invited to pages 18 to 26. Some hot discussions have taken place in connection with this resolution. Mr.K.S.Kumaran of Bangalore City who was elected at this Session as a member of the A.M.C.C. and who is learnt to have communistic tendencies moved an amendment to the said Resolution to the effect that an ultimatum to Government should be given to establish Responsible Government in the State within a period of 6 months from this date, failing which mass movement for the achievement of the object would be inevitable and that the C-ongress will carry on the necessary propaganda in this behalf throughout the State and make people ready for the struggle that may ensue. All the members opposed the said amendment and when it was put to vote, it was lost by a vast majority. Afterwards discussions on the main Resolution were resumed. Mr.K.Shamaraja Iyengar of Bangalore City opposed the Resolution and stated that it was only through agitation and struggle that Pesponsible Government would be established and as the main Resolution does not envisage any such struggle for which people should be asked to be ready within a specified period, it had no sanction behind it. He expressed that with the amendment of Mr.Kumaran, the Resolution could have been accepted. It will be noticed that Mr.K.T.Bhashyam expressed surprise that a politician of the status of Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar had opposed the main resolution and said that he could understand Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar's being less satisifed with

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with the main resolution than the one with the amendment of Mr.Kumaran. Finally the main Resolution without any amendment was passed with a thumping majority. - From the discussions, it will appear that the amendment proposed by Mr.Kumaran - was not accepted apparently for the reason that the people are now more concerned than ever about their food and clothing and it is the duty of every Congressman to relieve them of their distress and train them in the proper way. Though it is an ostensible object for not resorting to direct action, the real reason seems to be to gain time, and to regain their lost-hold on the people by reckless propaganda and to watch and wait for the result of elections in British India and the consequential further developments and the stand that would be taken by the All - India Congress, in the light of those results and developments, so that the Mysore Congress may take a clue from them to sing the chorus of the British Indian Politics. At present things are in a nebulous condition and the Mysore Congress is too painfully aware of its weakness and therefore they do not want to crystallise and to - commit themselves to any definite policy in advance. This seems to be the reason why some of the members like Mr.T.Mariyappa of Mysore roamed about in the borderland while discussing about this and other Resolutions. But for these things, the Mysore Congress is otherwise very eager to stir up; if it can, the feelings of the public for forging a demand for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government in the State especially in view of the fact that they are more anxious than ever to see elected Representatives participate in the deliberations implimentary to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Viceroy. Some allowance must be made - for the desire of the Congress leaders in their trials to regain and reassert their position in the popular eye. To heat the atmosphere for this purpose, employment of Indian troops against the Indonesians in Java and the trials of those Indians who joined the Indian National Army as allies of the Japanese are being dinned into the ears of the public. The tactics employed by the Congress to gain the support and thereafter to stir up the feelings of the public are varied. Resolutions congratulating the Princes of certain States are adopted, not with a genuine desire, ~~xith~~ but with a view to make the people understand that grant of full Responsible Government in Mysore State is with-held wantonly. To enlist the co-operation and sympathy of the Press, Resolutions are passed condemning the action taken by the Government against 'Janaveni' and 'Vishwakarnataka'. The Mysore Congress strives its utmost to dress and redress the so-called repressive policy of Government in the blackest possible dress, the sole object being the one referred to - above. It is needless to state that the adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent food situation are readily available for being exploited to the fullest - possible extent to attract the attention of the public to stir up their feelings

and to create disaffection twoards Government. Here exaggeration knows no bounds. It will be noticed that in the heat of discussions, personal attackes are being - made on the Officers and also "respectful" appeals, advices and suggestions are - made to His Highness in a mandatory way. The recent arrests and prosecutions of - some of the Congressmen and the cases of externees and the disturbances of 1942 - are reiterated and recapitulated for the one central purpose referred to above. To sum up the discussions, it may be stated that the Mysore Congress feels more than ever that full Responsible Government in the State should be established immediately; but, at the same time, also feels that it has lost its hold on the people, strives to the utmost to reassert its position, makes reckless allegations and propaganda to create disaffection towards its only opponent - the Government - and thereafter to stir up public feeling to bring pressure to bear upon for grant of Responsible Government. The course to be adopted immediately for the achievement of this object is therefore not definitely chalked out. They are sitting on the hedge waiting for guidance from the All India Congress, which is now busy heels over head in the election campaign. But at the same time they are trying to prepare themselves for any emergency. The President of the A.M.C.C. has laid stress both in his opening and closing speeches on the necessity - of doing constructive work. Though it is a well-meaning intention on the part of - some Congressmen, yet it is very likely that a majority of them will take advantage of it to do only oral propaganda work, to stir up the feelings of the public and to create disaffection towards Government. The Session is just over. The behaviour of - the Congressmen requires to be watched and observed for some-time.

The Congress President and other leaders arrived at the Frenchrocks Railway Station at 4-45 P.M. on 9-11-1945. Mr.Kapani Gowda, Chairman of the Receiption - Committee and other local congressites wel-comed the President and all of them proceeded in the car of Mr.Sowcar Channiah to Kyathanahalli. About 26 student volunteers had come from Mysore. They saluted the President by lifting their hands by the side of their chests. There were also present Six lady volunteers from Mysore from 'Kasturiba Shibira'. At Kyathanahalli village, Messrs.Krishnappa Gowda, A.G. Bandi Gowda, and others welcomed the President and took him in procession in the - village streets in a four-wheeled cart drawn by six pairs of bullocks for the reason that Mr.S.Nijalingappa was the Sixth President of the Mysore Congress. The - student volunteers were playing their own band of the kind usually used for Cinema and drama advertisements. There was a gathering of about 100 persons at that time. Some residents of the village had put up about half-a-dozen pendals in front of - their houses and offered garlends. Some of the pendals had to be pulled down as - there was no sufficient place for the procession Cart to pass. Later, on account of the narrowness of the street and curves, only one pair of bullocks was used -

to drag the Procession C-art. Two girls, said to be the daughters of Mr.Kapani Gowda, offered "Arathi" to the President. The Procession ended at about 8-30 P.M. in the pendal erected on the private land of Mr.Kapani Gowda. Compared with the population of the village, the gathering was very poor. Congressmen from the several parts of the State arrived even on the night of 9-11-1945. The Reception Committee had not made proper and satisfactory arrangements for many of the Congressmen to go from Frenchrocks Railway S tation to Kyathanahalli. I am enclosing a copy of the letter of the District Superintendent of Police, showing the Police arrangements that had been made in connection with this occasion.

On 10-11-45, the A.M.C.C. began its Session at 10-30 A.M. in the pendal erected for the purpose. Mr.Nijalingappa unfurled the Indian National Congress Flag and Mr.Kapani Gowda, the Mysore Flag. "Vande Matharam" was sung. Mr.Kapani Gowda read his well-come speech. A printed copy of the same is enclosed for kind perusal. Then Mr.S.Nijalingappa addressed the delegates and the gathering in Kannada for nearly one hour, surveying the political and food-situation in the State. The more prominent among the members present were:- *

Messers. *
1. K.T.Bhashyam,
2. H.Siddiah,
3. T.Subramanyam,
4. K.H.Veerannagowda.
5. T.Mariappa.
6. K.Krishnappagowda,
President, Dist.Board,
Mandya.
7. Lakkappa,
President, Dist.Board,
Hassan,
8. A.G.Bandi Gowda,
9. K.P.Madhava Rao,
10. Shamaraja Iyengar.
11. Gunduramiah.
12. Suryanarayana Shetty.
13. Henjarappa.

Mr.H.C.Dasappa was absent and had sent a message. No person from outside Mysore attended the Session.

After the close of the Presidential speech Mr.H.K.Veeranna Gowda stated that copies of the Administration Report of the Mysore Congress from 1942 to 1945 had been already distributed to the members and the same might be taken as having been read, for want of time. Certain members protested at such a summary disposal of an important matter. But at the beginning of the day's proceedings on 11-11-45, the President gave permission to the members to express their opinion on the report of Income-and Expenditure accounts presented by Mr.K.H.Veerannagowda, the Secretary. Kind reference is invited to Page 37. Some of the members criticized very strongly and vehimently some of the items of expenditure and it goes to show that there is a suspicion in their own quarters, that the Congress funds are being utilised for other than the assigned purposes. Some lady volunteers collected subscriptions towards the 'Seva Dal'. On the morning of 10-11-45 there was a gathering of about 1,000 persons, mostly from the surrounding villages. The said gathering reduced itself to about 700 in the afternoon. On the morning of 11-11-45 there was a gathering of about 500 people in the beginning and it gradually de-

decreased to 100 and in the afternoon, there was a gathering of about 300 persons. Some important members like Mr.K.T.Bhashyam and others had already left by that time for Bangalore and other places. The student volunteers entertained the guests for about 15 minutes on the afternoon of 11-11-45 by playing "Kolata". By way of conclusion, Mr.S.Nijalingappa delivered a speech and Messers.K.Sampangiramiah and J.G.Bandigowda proposed vote of thanks and the session was declared closed, at 6 P.M. after the singing of "Vande Matharam". It is learnt that the local Congressmen of Mandya had collected about Rs.1,200/- from the villagers to meet the expenses of the A.M.C.C.Session at Kyathanahally.

The District Superintendent of Police had reported that it was learnt that the A.M.C.C. session would be a "closed one" and sought for orders under Section 6 of the Public Security Act empowering some Police reporters, and officials to attend the said meeting. I had issued orders accordingly, but there was no necessity to enforce the same as the A.M.C.C . did not show any sign of obstruction to prevent the authorities from recording the proceedings of their meeting.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. Chikkanna

Deputy Commissioner,
Mandya District.
16/11/45

A.M.C.C. Session - Flag Salutation.

10-11-1945 - 8-30 A.M.

Speech delivered by Mr.S.Nijalingappa, President, Mysore State Congress President, while unfurling the Indian National Congress flag.

The following is the English version of the speech delivered in Kannada by Mr.S.Nijalingappa:

Brothers and sisters - I am to-day unfurling the National flag and Mr.Kapini Gowda unfurls the Mysore Flag. The National flag is a symbol of India's Independence. Some symbol is necessary for the achievement of freedom. In the past, Maharajas had their own flags, and now we have the National flag, the object of which is to free India from British rule. For the sake of this flag, the Mysore congress has fought ceaselessly. There is some speciality about this flag. There were some obstructions for unfurling this flag during Sivapur Congress Session in 1938. To safeguard the honour and prestige of this flag, many courted arrests and imprisonment. Then came the Viduraswatha incident, after which Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalini came to Mysore and effected a compromise; and ever since that time, both the National flag and the Mysore Flag are being simultaneously unfurled on all such ceremonial occasions. The Mysore Flag has the proud privilege of flying along with the National flag. The people of Mysore should co-operate with the congress and work for national emancipation. The people of Mandya District deserve a special mention in this connection, for, it was in this district that the flag sathyagraha started and ended successfully.

The three colours that are seen on the National flag represent three noble qualities, viz., Peace, truth and sacrifice. No other flag in the world has this unique combination and speciality. It signifies the freedom of India through truth and non-violence.

The Charaka appearing in the flag denotes self-sufficiency and self-sacrifice. This flag is also a symbol of the "Quit India" movement.

Germany and Japan desired to conquer their neighbours through violence, but they sustained heavy defeats. We in India have been fighting under this banner against the British rule, and already a time has come when the British Government have thought of the advisability of coming to a treaty with us. Such is the effect of non-violence. We should really consider ourselves fortunate in having a leader in Mahathma Gandhi, who has striven to make India free.

Friends - We have still to undergo many more difficulties. While the Provincial Govts. have changed their policy, the Mysore Government have not changed their attitude towards the Mysore congress and continue the repressive policy. A few of the native states in India are already ahead of Mysore in granting Responsible Government. Let us unite under this banner and achieve independence. 8-45 A.M.

Sd.V.Venkatachaliah,
Stenographer.

10-11-45,
Camp. Kyathanahally

" COPY "

SECRET:

Proceedings of the All-Mysore Congress Committee Sessions held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on 10th and 11th November 1945.

***

A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLI.

(10-11-1945- Morning Session-
10-30 A.M. - 1-30 P.M.)

***

The Flag Salutation Ceremony was performed in front of the A.M.C.C. Pendal at 8-30 A.M. A batch of volunteers presented a Guard of Honour to the Congress President. Prominent Congress - leaders- Messrs: T.Subramanya, K.T. Bhashyam, K.R. Madhava Rao, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, A.G. Bandi Gowda and a few others- were - standing in a row. About 10 girl volunteers were also standing in a row in front of the Flags. Mr. S.Nijalingappa unfurled the Congress Flag and Mr. Kapini Gowda unfurled the Mysore Flag, - after the singing of Vande Mataram. Mr. Nijalingappa explained the significance of the tri-colour Congress flag (symbolising Truth, Non-violence and sacrifice) and appealed to the gathering to strive for independence under the banner of the national flag. (detailed copy of the speech is enclosed separately). The - function terminated at about 8-45 AM. There was a gathering of about 300 persons.

...

The deliberations of the meeting commenced at about 10-30 A.M. with the singing of welcome songs by a few girls. Messrs: S.Nijalingappa, T.Subramanya, K.T. Bhashyam, H.Siddiah, H.K. Veeranna Gowda, K.R. Madhava Rao, Sowcar Channiah, A.G. Bandi - Gowda, Hutche Gowda and Honjarappa were seated on the dias and the A.M.C.C. members and the press correspondents were seated near and around the dias. Prominent among the members were- Messrs: M.N. Jois, T.Mariappa, K. Shamaraja Iyengar, K.Sampangiramiah, R.S. Aradhya, K.Lakkappa (Dist. Board President, Hassan), R.S. Gunduramiah of Hassan, Thimmappa Gowda of Hassan, K.M.Krishnappa Gowda (Dist. Board President, Mandya), V.Venkatappa of Thittamarnahalli, Malavalli Veerappa, M.N. Seetharamiah of Bangalore, Agaram Rangiah, Khadri Shamanna, Hussein Sab of Kolar and a few others. About 10 lady volunteers have come from Mysore. There was a gathering of about 1000 persons, including about 200 ladies. Some villagers from the surrounding parts had come.

The President was then garlanded. Mr. Kapini Gowda, President of the Reception Committee, read his speech in Kannada. (Copy of the printed Kannada speech is enclosed).

Mr. K.R. Madhava Rao read the message sent from Mr. H.C. Dasappa pleading his inability to attend the meeting owing to ill-health and wishing the Session all success. Mr. T.Siddalingiah too was conspicuous by his absence.

Mr. H.K. Veeranna Gowda placed before the House the Report of the Mysore Congress from 1942-45 and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, and requested the members that it might be taken as read and adopted for the present for want of time and discussions, if any, might be held afterwards.

Mr. S.Nijalingappa then spoke in kannada thus.-

Members of the A.M.C.C. and friends,

After three years we are meeting here. We should have met here in 1942 on August 22; but we have met here to-day. I express my thankfulness to the Reception Committee members for having arranged

this meeting in Kyathanahalli itself. (Claps). In these three years there have been tremendous changes, remarkable changes not only in Mysore, not only in India, but all over the world. The events that have taken place in our State for the last three are most regrettable to note. We have been subject to an irresponsible rule. For the sake of the nation, many of us have undergone much suffering and sacrifice. We have been subject to misery and starvation. Ever since the A.I.C.C. adopted the 'Quit India' Resolution, we have been following that and we have been struggling for the sake of independence. We have strengthened ourselves - hundred fold. The strength of the Congress is felt everywhere in the country. You can see how all nations are struggling for - freedom- for example in Indonesia the people are striving for their independence- and when such is the case all the Asiatic nations - will join together for the sake of freedom. I feel the Congress is extorting the admiration of one and all and one can easily say that British rule will come to end and with that the small Rajas will go automatically. (Claps). This is my conviction.

With the termination of War it was hoped that peace and security would be established all over the world. But it does not seem to be so. The fight for freedom everywhere has already set afoot. See what is happening in Indonesia, Indo-China and other places. There has been the desire on the part of the foreigners dominate Asiatic regions. There is that desire for foreign domination. France and Holland which were groaning under Hitlerism and which are now free, want to dominate now over the Asiatic - countries. They want to establish their rule in Indo-China and Indonesia again.. In this behalf the British are lending their support to the Dutch and the French. One regrettable affair in this connection, is the use of the Indian troops to put down the freedom movement in those parts. The Indian soldier is a dice in the hands of the British. He has no voice, no freedom. The same soldier who fought for the sake of the French and the Dutch in Europe, has now to fight for the sake of the same people in Indonesia. They have to assist the British to put down the

freedom movement in Indonesia. They have to die for their sake. This is a regrettable state of affair. We have our sympathies and support to the Indonesians in their freedom struggle. We expressed that and not only that we support the cause of all = nations struggling for freedom. We must render them our whole-hearted co-operation and work for our own freedom also.

If you just see the situation outside India, you will find that a sort of war has already broken out. In China there are signs of Civil War. Further, I doubt another thing. I am afraid that these ~~xx~~ three great powers- Russia, America and Britain may enter into another war on account of this Atom Bomb. If you simply imagine what an Atom Bomb, you will have to simply shudder. It has devastating effects. This secret it is said should not be leaked out among themselves. This shows that they have no mutual trust and co-operation. These issues are of far-reaching import-ance. During the war the Atlantic Charter was passed and many - Conferences were held for international peace and security. It has become a farce. We must build our strength through unity and develop proper culture and discipline.

Then you know, quite recently the Viceroy went to - England to solve the Indian deadlock and issued a proclamation. But that has been of no avail. It is clear that the British do not want to part with power and want to create unnecessary - communal differences with a view to ~~x~~ strengthen their hold on India. That was clear at the Simla Conference. They are unwilling to part with power. Then in the Viceroys proclamation it is - ~~xxxx~~ stated that the ~~xxx~~ rights and status enjoyed by ~~xx~~ the Native States and the Princes should not be interfered with. There is no mention of the 'elected representatives of the States' people' being taken by the Viceroy. In the proposed Constituent Assembly there must be elected representatives of the States' people. These are one among the many manoevres they are doing; with a view to strengthening their hold on India, they are making use of the States as their last defence. We must all think about this. - Our Maharaja should also think about this. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

The "Quit India" resolution is there. In pursuance of that resolution we launched a movement in the country. We were arrested, imprisoned and subject to all hardships. The same Government which did all those things has not been able to do anything when Sardar Patel has declared the "Quit Asia" resolution. (cheers). Living under such circumstances as these, our Maharajas should move with the spirit of the times. They are after people of this country and their ancestors belong to this place. It is safe and better, if they give up the idea that they are backed up by the British Army. They must think that they are also the sons of Bharatha Mata. This is my respectful appeal to them.

disaffection towards administration

Then let me come to Mysore Government. The Government is pursuing an anti-national policy. They want to cripple individual rights and privileges. In British Provinces there has remarkable mass consciousness and awakening and the Government of India are thinking of coming to some form of settlement with the Congress. That has been their diplomacy. But our Government have not taken this into their mind. This is good neither from the point of view of the people nor from the point of view of the Maharajas. So long as these irregularities continue, there will irresponsible government. That is why we have been all along urging for the establishment of Responsible Government. It is our duty to prepare ourselves to reach this ideal, from now on at least. Mysore is called a Model State. It is said to be a model to other States. That might have been true, when representative institutions had not developed so much as here in other States. Now this is really not a model State. Many other States are far advanced than ours. Ta-ke Baroda and Travancore. The percentage of educated people is greater in those States than here. In Travancore Compulsory Education has come to force; capital punishment have been removed; Harijan Temple-entry has come into effect. Then many States have granted Responsible Government. In Oundh, Phalton and recently in Rewa, the rulers have been pleased to grant Responsible Government to their subjects. Not only that; in Rewa there is adult franchise and separate electorates have been

abolished. The Ruler of Rewa has been a model to other States. The Raja of Bundelkand too has promised to grant Responsible Government to his subjects. But in the model State of Mysore there has been no such reform. In British Provinces and bans and restrictions are being removed, but here they are being reimposed. Our people are suffering like anything. Our friends, are rotting in prisons. Our dear friends K.Hanumanthiah, N.C. Thimma Reddy and H.S.Suryanarayana Rao who should have come to the A.M.C.C. are arrested for political offences and two are in jail. I do not wish to go into the details of these cases. This repression is going on and it is clear that the Mysore Government are following a policy which is not at all compatible with the aims and aspirations of the people. Its policy with regard food and cloth is unsatisfactory.

I have visited many places very recently. Just to gain their ends, they (Government) have taken false 'pahini' accounts, they have seized grains and they have broken the doors of houses. They have taken grains out of compulsion. In Chitaldrug District there are people who are suffering and starving for 4-5 days. They live by eating Tamarind nuts, shrubs etc.(ಕ್ಷಾಮಪೀಡಿತ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನಿಜ.). Some press representatives had also accompanied me and you might have read in the papers the food situation in Chitaldrug District. Correct reports have been made and the press representatives have discharged their duties satisfactorily. I congratulate them on that. (Claps). You know that against three papers the Government have issued - "Show Cause Notices" for giving prominence and using bold letters with regard to the food situation. Mr. Pulla Reddy also visited those places. But he went by car, stayed by the road side and came away with some information. But I went into every village. In one house Tamarind seeds had been piled up in a corner. One girl was weeping with a child. I asked her as to why she was weeping. She said that she had been fasting for the last few days. I asked her as to what she would prepare for her food in the night. She simply wept and said that she had nothing to

eat. Such is the situation there. It is 'adharma' (injustice) to take action against these three papers and I hope the Government will withdraw those orders.

The one sovereign remedy for all these evils- the only one remedy- is the establishment of Responsible Government. In the last Nehru Nagar and Holenarsipur Sessions we kept in - abeyance the demand for the establishment of Responsible - Government in view of the war and the attendant difficulties the government had to face. We did not make any propaganda even in that direction. But the Government do not seem to consider our demand and are working against the policy of the Mysore - Congress. They are not willing to co-operate with us. For one year Mr. T.Subramanyam struggled for this and it took one year for the Dewan to give an interview and have a talk with the Congress President. The Ruler of Rewa has been a model in this behalf. Our progress and our salvation can only be achieved through responsible government. In the Tumkur Special Sessions the Nehru Nagar and Holenarsipur resolutions have been withdrawn and the resolution urging for the full establishment of Responsibl Government in the State has been adopted.

Friends, there are great things for us to consider. We shall criticise the policy of Government as unjust and - incompetent. We shall exercise our rights of citizenship. We shall have our right. But it is no use if we simply rest content with criticising the policy of Government. We must take to constructive work. We must create an awakening in the rural mass. My impression is that when once they are given proper advice, they will work for our cause. Their knowledge is poor. We must enlighten them. That is our first and foremost duty and we must work for the upliftment of every village. Mahathma Gandhi has been preaching constructive programme for the last 25 years. No doubt we have worked, but we must work with great enthusiasm. We must do many more things. We must accelerate the pace of constructive work. Mr. Subramanyam has already undertaken that work in Tumkur and has started a -

a " మరదిహళ్ళి కాంపు ఉంటుంది. ". In Maradihalli there will be a camp and in Ummadihalli also here there will be a camp. - It should have been started here by this time, but ~~xxx xxx~~ delayed owing to the AMCC meeting. For this money is required and I am sure this will be forthcoming from all the people. In Padavarahally (Mysore) the "Kasturba Shibir" has been started and it is doing good work. But many things are still ahead of us and we have to discharge them boldly and unitedly. For all these we want your help. We must strengthen our Sangha, enlist more and more members. We must take to regular enrolment. In every village and in every town more and more members should enrolled to the Congress. It is not difficult. If you can only mind, we can enroll at least a lakh within a short time.

Further, in many places there are no committees and in places where there are some committees its members are out. - Therefore these Committees have to be revived and members have to be replaced. For purposes of enrolment these are very - necessary; these committees have to be revived and many members have to be replaced. For everything we want your co-operation.

Lastly, we who are the children of Hindustan must all work to build up a new Samaj. We have secured a guru who stands unparalelled in the history of the world and it is our unique good fortune to be living in his midst. He has shown us the way and we have to trod on it. If we follow his constructive, we will really building a new society- an enduring society based on the principles of truth and ahimsa. Such a civilization we want and we want a samaj where there is full scope for civic - rights and privileges. For anything, there will be obstructions in our way. They will social, political and economic in nature. But we should not mind them. You know how our Sangha has been in spite of all impediments in its way. We know our way and we know how best we can achieve our goal. We must all develop that Sangha Shakti and work in mutual trust and co-operation with - discipline and truth and ahimsa as our guiding maxims. This is the Samaj we want. Thank you very much. VANDE MATARAM. (Claps).

...

Then OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS were taken up one by one for discussion, adoption and approval.

I. CONDOLANCE RESOLUTION.

Moved by the chair.- This Session of the All-Mysore Congress Committee expresses its profound sorrow at the untimely demise of Srimathi Satyavathi Devi, Sjts. B.A.R.Krishna Dev and Hirechouti Sivappa Gowda who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the motherland, and expresses its sympathies for the bereaved family.

After the observance of a minute's silence, the resolution was unanimcusly passed.

II. CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

Mover: H.Giddiah of Shimoga. This Session of the A.M.C.C. notes with deep satisfaction the recent announcement by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa establishing Responsible Government in his State and thus showing the way to the Rulers of the sister States to satisfy the aspirations of the people in the matter of self-government. This Session wishes further to point out that it is in the interests of the rulers themselves to share with their people the responsibilities of the administration in these trying and troublous times and that the help and co-operation of the people is an additional safeguard to them. It congratulates both the people and the Ruler of Rewa in this behalf.

After moving the resolution, Mr. Siddiah spoke a few words in kannada thus.-

Friends,

Your claps themselves signify that no speech is necessary. Pandit Jawaharlal congratulated the Ruler of Rewa on his decision to grant responsible government to his subjects. When he has appreciated, you can understand its importance. I was also very much pleased and issued a statement to the press and you might have read it. Therefore no speech is necessary. But Mr. Krishna-ppa Gowda insisted that I should speak a few words. As You know the Mysore Congress has all along been striving for the establishment of Responsible Government. Many States have achieved it now. In Kashmir, Coochbihar and Cochin there have been moves to take into the ministry only the elected representatives of the people. In Oundh, Phalton and recently in Rewa Responsible governments have been set up. On the memorable day of Vijayadashimi, the Ruler of Rewa has granted responsible government to his subjects. Some may say that they are after all small States and that examples of Major States granting Responsible Government must be shown. Why?- Is not Rewa a major State- it has an area of about 13,000 Sq. miles and an income of about 1½ crores of rupees. Then what we call these "thopus" (salute of guns), the Raja of Rewa also has it. He has 17 'thopus'. (laughter). It is really worthy of admiration that the Raja of Rewa has granted responsible government. For the last 8 years, we have been struggling for the establishment of Responsible Government; I should say we are requesting the Maharaja with folded hands to grant us Responsible Government. But I do not know why it has not been possible. There has been remarkable industrial progress in our State, but politically, we are very backward. Rewa is a model State and the Ruler there really deserves to be congratulate If we want to hold the reins of Government, it is possible only through Responsible Government. I am sure there will be no difference of opinion regarding this resolution and you will all adopt it.

Seconding the resolution Mr. T.Mariappa of Mysore spoke thus in kannada.-

While others are congratulating the Highness of Rewa, I have come to express my ~~xg~~ regret for not having been able to congratulate our Highness instead of others in granting responsible Government. We being in Mysore have not been able to congratulate our own Maharaja . In Mysore State political - institutions were started as early as 1881 . The Rulers and Dewans of those days who formed the Representative Assembly had broad views. Mr. H.Siddiah has explained everything clearly to you. There might have been reforms in the State and there might have been some changes. But nothing substantial has been - achieved so far. That is our misfortune. There is much difference in the administration between the States and the Provinces. The 1941 Reforms have no stuff in them. We have Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for name's sake. They are not answerable to the aims and aspirations of the people. The - Government carry on the administration in their own way regardless of the wishes of the people in the R.A. and the L.C. - Mr. H.Siddiah said another thing- that is- in the interests of the Rajas themselves responsible government should be established. Jawaharlal Nehru in his speech at Jaipur recently has given a final warning to the Princes. If the Rajas have to secure their rightful place in the country, they must establish Responsible Government. Our ruler also must rise to the occasion. Then - they can win the admiration of our people. Otherwise it is very difficult for them to get on. In the proposed Constituent - Assembly the wishes of the States' people could be met only - through the elected representatives of the States' people. - The Rajas must give up their idea that they can get on with their old rules and regulations. If only the Government had been farsighted and progressive and if only they had minded, then we could passed the same congratulatory resolution to our ruler himself. But it is our misfortune. Hope you will all support the resolution.

As the phrase "in the interest of the Princes themselves" had to be elucidated, Mr. H.Siddiah began to explain it. He said that there were two schools of thought- the Extremists who - wish for the extinction of the Princes and point out that the - Princes should go out of the picture. The other interpretation meant the ~~xix~~ selection of the elected representatives of the States' people in the proposed Constituent Assembly.

One member contended that if the representatives of the people were sent, then, the interests of the Princes would be - safeguarded, because they will be afraid whether they may have to go out in case they should incur the displeasure of the people.

The resolution when put to vote was unanimously passed.

...

Then the most lengthy resolution relating to the review of the political situation in the State since 1942 was moved by Mr. T.Subramanya of Tumkur.

III OFFICIAL RESOLUTION. (Vide printed copy enclosed- Page 3)

Mover: Mr.T.Subramanya.- Review of the political situation in the State since 1942 July condemning the repressive policy of Government- series of arrests, ~~xxix~~ firing, bans, prohibitory orders, externment orders etc.; arrest of Messrs: N.C.Thimma Reddy, K.Hanumanthiah and Hebbale Subryanarayana Rao; issuing Notices against Viswakarnataka, Janavani and Prajamata and demanding security; - reiterating the "Quit India" resolution - and finally opining that the establishment of Responsible Government as the only - reasonable path for meeting the wishes of the people.

After moving the resolution Mr. Subramanya spoke a few words in kannada thus.-

You all know that harsh words break no bones. But there are certainly no harsh words in the resolution. All are mild. After much sonsultation and with an open heart we have placed - this resolution before you.

During these years the Government have sufficiently - harrassed us. We have undergone all harrassment. Then about the pressure from the British we know the fact and that is why we put it. In Mr. N.C. Thimma Reddy's case, it appears the Resident has written a letter to the Dewan and that has been made known to the High court Judges.

We have been all along insisting on Non-violence. We have never taken to violence unless provocated. The independence of India could be achieved only through independence and - here we want achieve responsible government through non-violent means.

In 1942 many havocs took place . In Tiptur and Bhanavar Station were burnt and the Government are thee cause for it. - Mahathma Gandhi has been preaching non-violence for the last 25 year, but when it comes to a matter of utter self-defence - violence has to be resorted to.

The purpose behind the 'Quit 'ndia' resolutiom is the end of British Imperialism in India. It is an expression of - hatred against the British rule in India. Mysore also played its part in the A.I.C.C. and it was urged that elected representatives of the States' people should be selected to the - proposed Constituent Assembly.

The struggle in Indonesia and parts of Asia indicate - that the Whites must leave those Asiatic regions. The freedom movement has become so strong in all parts of Asia that by 1946 there may be a terrible agitation.

In view of these things, it is in the fitness of things His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore should be prudent in his policy and move with the spirit of the times. The present ministers may take some rest and give room for the - real elected representatives of the people. There is no - secret about all this. I have made it clear to you and I am sure you will all support the resolution.

Seconding the resolution Mr. A.G. Bandi Gowda spoke a few words in kannada.-

Mr. T.Subramanya has made everything clear to you, and I need not speak much. At Holenarsipur the demand for Responsible Government was kept in abeyance in view of the difficulties in the way of Government owing to war. But now as there are no difficulties our demand could be complied with. But the Government are pursuing an unusually repressive policy. In 1942 our then President Mr.T.Subramanya, who was requested by Mr. A.V. Ramanathan to interview him, was arrested on his way in Yeshawantapur itself. We know what they have done for the Issoor and Sravanabelagola prisoners. It is past three years and they have not declared as to how many died during the disturbances and - there is enquiry at all.- They do not follow the policy of the Provinces in all respects. There have been externment orders and residents of Shimoga, Bhadravati, K.G.F., and other places cannot enter their own parts.. Government is doing sheer - injustice. The remedy for all these things is the establishment of Responsible Government and we have been urging for the same for the last so many years. We do not know when it will be - granted. I hope you will all support the resolution.

Then several amendments were brought.

Messrs: M.N. Jois & R.S.Aradhya. — 5th page Official resolution.- "Delete Prajamata as no security is demanded of it".

The mover accepted the amendment and "Prajamata" was deleted.

K.Subbanna- of Mysore. — 5th page- 1 para- Instead of mere "Quit India"- 'Britishers quit India'.

M.N.Sitaramaiah of Bangalore. — End of the rpsolution- 21st line - add " ಇದಲ್ಲ ಕೊಂಬಾರದು.

M.N. Jois.- of Mysore. — 5th page- 4th line. " ಕಂಗ್ರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿದೆ ಇರಿಸಿ.

Delete the portion.

He said that the Congress people were not being consulted in any matter and so in this ministry affair also - they should not mind and more over it was not an important issue to the Congress.

Hussein Sab of Kolar. — add " ಪಕ್ಷವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ".

He pointed our that the Congress was not active during the elections and hence did not succeed so well in its efforts. He desired that it should work more resolutely and capture all the seats in the Legislatures.

S.R.Nagappa Setty of Shimoga. — Last para - sixth page - Delete ".

(When he was told by the mover that it represented the spirit of the times, Mr. Setty withdrew the resolution).

Mr. R.S.Gundaramiah of Holenarsipur pointed that in cases where sentences of imprisonment or fine were imposed, fines were being recovered even after the expiry of the terms of imprisonment and security demanded etc., and requested that it might added in the resolution. The mover (Mr.Subramanya said that it would be done and added to the resolution in some place).

Mr. T.Mariappa of Mysore opposed all the amendments, except the first, and pointed that it was but the right of the Congress to aspire after ministry, as a pre-requisite for the establishment of Responsible Government and that Congressmen were not - 'Sanyasins'.

~~[illegible]~~

Mr. M.N. Jois pointed out that an enquiry committee should have been set up to go into the details of the events from 1942 instead of depending on " ಬಿ.ಕೆ, ಕಂ.ಕೆ. ".

When the resolution was put to vote, all the amendments, except the first fell and the original resolution was passed.

Answering all the amendments Mr. Subramanya spoke a few words thus.-

Some of the members raised that an enquiry should have been set up instead of depending on some reports. But I may tell you that exhaustive enquiries were made and many eye witnesses there are to answer the ~~[illegible]~~ events that took place from 1942. When our goal is the establishment of Responsible Government, it is but right for us to hold responsible posts in

Government. If only we had Responsible Government we could have had some others than L.Siddappa. We must set up our candidates for the Legislatures. That we cannot put off. We do not want the cumulative system of voting, separate electorates. Men with such motives cannot have any place in the Congress. That is why disciplinary action was taken on some of those who betrayed the Congress and deserted it. We do not want such traitors. He said that the resolution was complete and self-contained and needed no amendment and was glad that it was passed.

The Session was then adjourned to the afternoon to meet at 3 P.M.

The speeches of Messrs; S.Nijalingappa, T.Subramanya and H.Siddiah were impressive. K. Y. Rajanna

Camp- French Rocks,
Dated 10th Novr.1945.

Sd/- K.V. Rajanna,
Stenographer,
Central Spl.Branch, Bangalore.

SECRET.

Proceedings of the All Mysore Congress Committee Sessions held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on 10th and 11th November 1945.

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A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLI.

10th November 1945.

/Afternoon Session: 3 P.M. - 5-45 P.M./

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The All Mysore Congress Committee resumed its session in the afternoon. The President and the members of the Working Committee arrived at the Pandal at 3 P.M. and were seated on the dias. The A.M.C.C. members and visitors began to assemble in the Pandal and the proceedings commenced at about 3-30 P.M.

There was a total gathering of about 700 including about 15 ladies and lady volunteers.

The Committee was for some time engaged in electing members to the A.M.C.C. to represent certain Districts, as some seats had fallen vacant. Some of the members who were elected and were present, were requested to pay up the necessary fee of Rupees two so as to enable them to take part in the deliberations. Mr. K.S. Kumaran (of Bangalore City) was one of the seven who were so elected and participated in the discussions that ensued.

The fourth official resolution, which reads as follows: was then moved by Mr. M.K.Veeranna Gowda, General Secretary of the Mysore Congress:

"4. THE VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION.

This committee, while reviewing the British Government's proposals in regard to the future constitution for India, announced by the Viceroy, notes that the Britishers have not expressed their desire to grant full independence to India and that they have not made it clear as to whether the States' representatives referred to therein are representatives elected by the people or nominated by the Princes or the Governments of the States. Neither the constitution of the Constituent Assembly nor its scope of work is made clear in the announcement. The scope of work is not definite. The Mysore Congress makes it clear that/in the Constitution Making /not only Body there should be representatives elected by the people of the States but that such elected representatives should be invited to take part in the deliberations of the preliminary consultative body also. There must be representatives elected from each State or groups of States on the basis of universal franchise, in the Constituent Assembly which should have power to frame a constitution which does not take into consideration any other issues except those which relate to the independence, happiness and the economic progress of Indians in such a way as not to be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ opposed to the interests of the other nations of the world.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. M.K.Veeranna Gowda spoke in Kannada to the following effect:-

You all know that the British Government have decided to grant Self Government to India. Previously, there was - what was known as Simla Conference with a view to forming a National Government at the Centre. But it failed. The Viceroy again went to London and on return, placed another proposal before the country. He announced that representatives of British Indian Provinces and Indian States would - take part in the Constitution Making Body that is proposed to be formed after the elections to the Central Assembly and - Provincial Legislatures are over. But on certain points, definite opinion is not expressed. Some points are not made clear in the second proposal. What do they mean by "States' representatives" who are expected to take part in the Constituent Assembly. Are they representatives of the Princes or the Governments of the State or are they to be elected by the people of the States? There is a room for suspicion on that point, as to their intention. It will not be possible for us to accept any constitution agreed upon by representatives - selected by the Governments or the Princes of the States. - For, you should know, that the establishment of Responsible Government in the State is but a part of the freedom struggle in India. What is the position of the States in the future political constitution of India? To what extent can the - States take part in the All India Politics. All these, we have got to consider. Mysore, for instance, cannot remain separate. It is but a part of India. Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah has often expressed that if you remove the barrier - toll gate at the frontier, the difference between the Madras Province and the Mysore State would vanish. Let us, with a spirit of cooperation out of free will, join the other parts of India. That is our aspiration, namely, that our representatives must be there in the Constituent Assembly. The people must all join hands and elect their representatives. The present system of franchise is not satisfactory. We must have the right of electing our representatives on the basis of universal franchise, who will take part in the deliberations on behalf of

the people of the States. The Viceroy must make it/clear as (the proposal) to the scope of work of the Constitution Making Body. We have got to effect industrial and agricultural development in the country; to decide whether the industries should remain the properties of individuals or be controlled by the State; to consider the form in which agriculture should thrive in our country - whether in the same old land-lord-ryot relation or on a co-operative basis. All these problems which affect the happiness and welfare of the people of India as a whole, we have to consider. All these we have to develop, without causing inconvenience to others. We must be able to build up such a constitution.

Even in the Consultative Body - a preliminary body to decide as to the power and extent of operation of the Constituent Assembly, we must have our (States') representatives. This resolution, though small, is a very responsible one. If the Viceroy or the British Government do not meet our demands, we may have to carry on agitation in this behalf. There will be no peace to the people of the States unless all these demands embodied in the resolution are met with, when only, the States can raise their political status, as part of India. I request you all to pass this resolution unanimously.

Mr. M.N. Jois who seconded the resolution stressed the need for elected representatives from the States, in the Constituent Assembly, as "the representatives nominated by Princes or irresponsible Governments - who are 'Yes-men' - may accept all the proposals of the Government or the Princes irrespective of the interests of the people of the States". If there were any treaties among the Princes and the British Government, they were only between the respective princes and the British Government and had nothing to do with the people of the States.

Mr. K.Shamaraja Iyengar brought in an amendment seeking to ~~xxxxx~~ substitute 'which takes into consideration all issues relating to the independence ..." for "which does not take into consideration any other issued except those which relate to the independence ...", after the word 'constitution' in line 23 of the resolution (vide resolution above). But when Mr. Veeranna Gowda, the mover, explained that the object of the resolution was to see that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at the time of framing a constitution, no opportunity is given for the Britishers to retain their vested interests in India, the amendment was lost, when put to vote.

Mr. T.Mariappa also spoke in support of the main resolution, which was passed unanimously.

member who wanted that the resolution should be officially communicated by the Mysore Congress to the Indian National Congress and to the Viceroy, was assured that his request would be complied with.

The fifth official resolution urging for the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State was next taken up. The resolution ran thus:

> This meeting has to condemn the repressive policy pursued by the Government of Mysore in relation to the Mysore Congress and in connection with other agitations intended for the fulfilment of the people's aspirations.
>
> The Government have taken to hundreds of unjust and deliberate actions like sending public leaders and leading workers to jail often, promulgating externment and detention orders, collecting fine amounts with a spirit of vengeance, thrusting disqualifications on leading Congressmen, prohibiting meetings and movements, demanding security from Newspapers which published items of public opinion, arresting Mr. Thimma Reddy, a member of the Mysore Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party of the Representative Assembly, just prior to the commencement of the Dasara Sessions of the Assembly, forming ministry having neglected the Congress parties which are the most powerful parties in both the houses of legislature, supporting a non-Congress candidate publicly and without scruples in the elections to the Presidentship and Vice-presidentship of the Legislative Council, interfering with the free and impartial elections to the District Board Presidentship; imposing fines and long sentences through the appointment of special courts, execution of several young patriots through ordinances. Further, they have snatched the very fundamental rights of the people by making repressive and cruel laws under the guise of the Defence of India; fired at many a brave patriot, got unarmed and innocent people attacked by armed forces and trampled under horses' hoofs. Besides, they have not improved the situation arising out of scarcity of food and clothing and other necessities of life and have no power to put an end to corruption, immorality etc. among official classes. If we consider all the above and the manner in which they deceive themselves by hiding the Truth and saying that "all are well", it will be clear that the present administration has no iota of efficiency and public support.
>
> The people of Mysore have been disgusted with the present system of administration. To achieve honourable progress and happiness for the people, all the repressive orders now in force must go and full responsible Government must be established. The Mysore Congress are fully convinced of the above. Man and material resources are immense in Mysore State. There are various opportunities for economic progress. Having harnessed all those resources and raised the standards of agricultural and industrial produce through bold and intelligent programmes (schemes), there must be an equal and impartial distribution among all the people. To achieve this, Responsible Government is very necessary. And the present time is very opportune for its establishment.

After the ensuing elections to the Central Assembly and the provincial legislatures, autonomous Governments will be re-constituted in Provinces and - National Government established at the Centre. - Further, the All India Constitution Making Body is being formed. Under these circumstances, it is - natural that the Mysore people's desire for freedom will become keen. It is inevitable that the Government of Mysore should become truly democratic. Mad waves of agitation are sure to arise if the people are not allowed to have a glimpse at the ray of freedom by the immediate establishment of Responsible Government. It is prudent that those who are in power should wake up and give no room for such a state of affairs. It is impossible to improve the situation through repression or - suppression of truth. The right and easy course is to withdraw all the repressive orders and establish Responsible Government. It is the desire of the Mysore Congress that the people should understand that India's Independence is at hand and that Mysore will have its proper place in the All-India Federal Constitution. That means, that full Responsible Government should be established in the - State. It is, therefore, requested that every one should join the Congress, strengthen its various - organisations, carry on its programme and work for the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State."

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam, in moving the above resolution spoke in Kannada as follows:

This resolution is a very old one. It is coming up before us for a very long time. Similarly, it has come to-day. But it has come up in a different form - changed according to the time spirit. Perhaps this is the last time we ask for Responsible Government. Next time, we have to carry on the Responsible Government. That is our opinion. (Loud cheers).

(Mr. Bhashyam, at this stage, read the resolution in full).

This resolution is self-sufficient. There is nothing new for me to say. Everything is contained therein. There is - no difference of opinion in the matter of establishment of Responsible Government. Then, what is the significance of the resolution? For the last 8 years, we have been struggling for Responsible Government. But immediately after we begin any - struggle, there will not be any result. But in the very near future, it is sure to come. In the British Indian Provinces, Responsible Governments are bound to be established. We are seeing how representatives of the people are coming up to - the Central Assembly. Many Congressites are being elected - unopposed. Even to the Provincial Legislatures, Congress representatives will be elected. Congress or people's representatives will carry on Responsible Government. When Madras and Bombay are enjoying Swaraj, it is not possible for us - to remain without Swaraj. If you sleep during a particular night in the train and wake up the next morning at Madras, there you find Swaraj. This side also, if you wake up in the morning, in the Bombay Province, you will find Swaraj. Therefore, it is impossible to remain without Swaraj here. Government's indifference will vanish. People will naturally rise. If we talk like this, our Government may send us to jails through the help of British Government. But the British Government is disappearing from Provinces shortly. In Delhi it may remain for some days more. From that place also it - may vanish. When there is no British Government, what can our Governments do? We only say: "why do you unnecessarily give

room for anger./ Let us have friendly relations. Do not give room unnecessarily for any revolution in the country." People also need not have that feeling of disappointment. Though we say we do not want Responsible Government, it will be forced on us. A Government will continue in power so - long as people respect and stand in fear of them. If the people say: "What is this Government? Get out", it cannot remain. In 1937, Provincial autonomy was established in - British provinces. Congress Government came into power. All our brethren and colleagues became ministers. We are simply growing in age and have remained slaves.

The situation has become worse. Food grains that we grow, they take away. People have to live on Tamarind seeds. Can any people have such a Government for a day? Forty ~~xxxxx~~ lakhs of acres of land are lying fallow. A good number of people are fasting. Why should so much land lie waste. They say it is a model State. Government have no efficiency. - They will be looking forward for the First (meaning, First of every month). (Applause). Kolar Gold Fields - six crores worth of gold are being taken away from our country. But if there is eight annas arrear of land revenue, they will exact it. Why should we carry on with such a Government. They do not listen to people's words. They do not know what to do. Nothing is going on in the interests of the people. From 40 years ago, we have been asking for Sathyamangala Railway. Everytime, they say: "ಕೊಡ್ತೀವಿ, ಕೊಡ್ತೀವಿ.". It is like pointing at Arundhathi during day time. The S.I.R. feel that they - get less dividend and write to Government of India to that - effect. From Delhi to Residency and from Residency to the - Dewan, the same would be communicated. The Dewan would say "AGALI" to us here. If there were Responsible Government, we would take up control of K.G.F., we would build up Sathya-mangala Railway. Bhatkal Port we would take. We simply cry out in the Assembly. If they are disgusted, they will go - away, giving ~~xxx~~ seat to some body else. They say that the Agricultural Department is supplying Tractors to the Ryots. Which farmer is benefitted by this scheme. The cattle are going. Agriculture is in its degradation. Same in the case of industries also. What has the Mysore ryot got through Mysore's industrial policy, except that officers get enhanced pay and allowances and that Trade Commissioners may increase. Agriculture, industry, trade, all have fallen. People have no happiness. Reason? There is no Responsible Government. In Bangalore City, which is the centre of the State and in Mysore City - The Dewan is there; the I.G. of Police is there: big persons are there - we have no opportunity to hold a meeting. We, goondas have somehow been there. Is this Rajya? How - long can they carry on such a Rajya? Through Police, how long can they carry on? If we speak, it is a mistake. Sit, it is a mistake: Stand, it is a mistake. Mr. K.C.Thimma Reddy is a patriot. He is a B.A., B.L. He has ~~xxxxxxxx~~ sacrificed much. To such a man, they say: "Go and stay in Nagasandra; do not write to papers. Do not make speeches". We have come here to ask them. Can we go and sit in some corners? We are not afraid of jails. What Jails have the Government seen, - that we have not seen? The Dewan may be afraid of jail life. He wants many articles of necessity (ನಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ) in a day. But if on a day there is no coffee for us, we take water. But the Dewan cannot do for a day without Carlton House or the - Public Offices. This is the final warning. Immediately establish Responsible Government. Otherwise, later on, even cowards cannot be kept back. Even if we do not want, there will be - it is bound to come - an agitation. If they take any action on this, my speech and sit quiet, it is like - tearing off of the Panchanga and saying that the Star has disappeared.

A word to the people. You must organise, take courage and forge with unity. Go ahead with Truth and Ahimsa. Be

truthful. We have always that courage because of the soul force. Many youths have shown great courage, in our State. Nagappa laid bare his breast to the bullet shot. How long can we, belonging to a country of such brave persons, continue like this? We must establish Responsible Government, through which the prestige of the State will enhance and through which alone, food, cloth, houses to live in etc. can be provided to all the people. A new RAJYA we must establish.

There should be no poverty in our State. Nobody should say that he has no food to eat. Such a kingdom we must build up. The basis for it is Responsible Government and the basis for the establishment of Responsible Government is a policy of Truth and Ahimsa.

The resolution in the main falls into three divisions: (1) clarification of the subject matter, (2) Warning to the Government and (3) suggestion, an appeal to the people. The first division clarifies that there is freedom movement every where - in Indo China and Indonesia. The same feeling - desire for freedom - is here. And it states that the present Government is inefficient. The second division urges them to wake up and establish Responsible Government. Otherwise, there will be agitation which may have to be inevitable. Thirdly, the resolution appeals to the people to unite under the banner of Congress, strengthen the organization. All the 16,000 villages (now 18,000 villages according to Government, who include some very small hamlets also) must reverbate with Congress Ideals. You must so organise and work so as to make: " ". Be truthful and strive for the establishment of Responsible Government. You must all be prepared for that.

I feel that even so much of speech-making was not necessary. I conclude with the hope that you will pass this resolution unanimously.

...

Mr. H.Siddiah of Shimoga, in seconding the resolution, spoke in Kannada as follows:-

The resolution is self-sufficient; and requires no further explanation. The implication of the warning to the Government and the duty of the public and other allied matters are very well explained by Mr. Bhashyam who has placed before you this important resolution.

In a book published by Mr. M.Shama Rao (the designation of the author and other details furnished by the speaker were inaudible, as the audience in the visitors' gallery was a bit noisy) we have the authority to say that two years prior to the establishment of the Representative Assembly in our State, i.e. in the year 1879, His Highness Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar declared that in future the Government of Mysore should know the public opinion and carry on the administration according to the wishes of the people. We have read in history - an authoritative version of it - that Sri Mummudi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the great grand father of the present Maharaja was saying: "My subjects are my God". 64 years ago they established the Assembly - it was a step far in advance of many parts of India towards democracy - and declared that it was the intention to carry on the administration according to the wishes of the people. Later in the beginning of 19xx 1900 or so, the secretariat and many other public offices were established. In 1924, Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV declared that people would be allowed greater and greater share in carrying on the administration. The present His Highness

also has made it clear on two or three special occasions that he has got full faith in Democracy. He has expressed that opinion on the 9th June 1941. But let us see how much of political progress has taken place during these 4 years. It is the sacred duty of His Highness the Maharaja to review the political progress in the State during these four years. I am reminded of a story in PANCHATANTRA which says that even the gods guarding the whole universe (ASHTA DIKPALAKARU) cannot give man anything, even if they so desire. But the same PANCHATANTRA says that a Maharaja is in a position to give any gift to his subjects, if he so desires. He can even give half his kingdom. Our Maharaja can easily grant Responsible Government. But - I am saying this with enormous grief at heart: I have to say this with very great sorrow and I am saying this very near our Capital - some of the advisers of His Highness are without far-sightedness. They are caring for their own selfish interests. Very sorrowfully - with deep pain in my heart - I say this. (The speaker vaxed emotional and the tone exhibited the feeling he expressed; there was some hint from some body on the dias, perhaps not to proceed in that strain: but the speaker continued) I am prepared for any action that may be taken against me in this connection. With the exception of one or two, most of them (Government) are of 'anti-Congress-minded'. Of course, they are against the Congress, in their own self-interest; certainly not on account of any jealousy for any member in the ministry, I am saying this. They are also not taking to that policy, on account of any personal grudge against any of us. But if the Government were to accede to our demands, they will have to leave their places. Therefore, at the time of offering advices - correct advices at the right time - they will be acting not in the interests of the people. The Congress President has only this morning said that people in his District eat Tamarind seeds. This is the condition. Some officers say that the conditions are exaggerated; some ministers who cannot answer questions in the Assembly properly or give some haphazard answers saying that they want notice for everything. It is their sacred duty to furnish more particulars than the member wants and satisfy the people with suitable answers. This is happening because there are no ministers who feel their responsibility to the people. I shall give you one instance. Mr. S.V.Krishnamurthy Rao brought in a motion to urge the abolition of duty on Areca nut as the same worked a great hardship on the ryots. Mr. V.Venkatappa and others fought for it. But the Secretary who replied after the discussion - they have no courage: whether they know it or not, I do not know - gave some rates of Areca in the market, when the member was forced to ask as to which period the rates given related. The reply was: "Go and enquire in CANTEMPET". Is there anything more irresponsible than this. Can the ministers tolerate such answers being given by their secretaries?

Coming to the local situation, you all know the hardship caused by the promulgation of the order banning the preparation of jaggery. The cane-growers are put to much loss, just to avert lowering of the dividends to the shareholders of the Sugar Factory. Is this not irresponsible.

As Mr. K.T. Bhashyam said, the Railway line should be extended up-to Sathyamangala. And the Cantonment. The Resident recently said that the question of rendition of Cantonment has not at all come up before him. But by the 1st of December, Secunderabad City will be taken over and it forms part of Hyderabad City. But still they say this is Ramaraj: a model State. On what figures, statistics they say this? Let 5 or 6 members here (pointing to the dias) be present and let the whole Government sit up before them and convince them that it is a model State. Let the whole population sit in judgment. (Claps and cheers)

It is not for claps that I say this. You must understand the subject.

In Baroda where there is an income of 25 lakhs of Rupees from Forests, there is an expenditure of 4 lakhs. In our State, where the income is also 25 lakhs, there is an expenditure of 17 lakhs. In Cochin State where there are 14½ lakhs of people, 35% of the population are literate. But in our State where the population is 73 lakhs, there are less than 73 High Schools. Again in Baroda, where there are 28 lakhs of people, 25 lakhs of Rupees are being spent towards education. But in Mysore State where there is nearly thrice the population, the same amount is spent towards education.

Much remain to be done in regard to education, prohibition, village uplift and other matters. In Madras Province, which is now apart from Mysore only by some historical events, people may carry on autonomous Government. But in Mysore, which was the premier State to establish an Assembly in 1881, we have yet to get people's Government. In 1941, many had believed that there would be Responsible Government in Mysore State. If the subject regarding any political progress were brought in the Assembly or the Council, it would be disallowed. In the Legislative Council, subjects are disallowed by the Dewan though there is an elected President. But that is the only constitutional method. But if we say what we want to say in meetings like this, and if we say a word in excess, they say: "Come in"(meaning that they will be sent to jail). After the ensuing elections, people like us will carry on the Government there in the British Indian Provinces.

It is, therefore, their (Government's) Dharma that they should grant Responsible Government in January next. For the last 8 years, we have been saying this: demanding Responsible Government. How long should we place our demand. People must be happy, with enough food, clothing and other things, Mr. Bhashyam said. There must be responsible ministers. His Highness the Maharaja should graciously grant this.

Amendments.

Mr. K.M. Hussain Sab of Kolar proposed an amendment to seek to add that that the responsibility of the Congress is great and that they must get prepared to give an ultimatum to Government in this behalf. But on a reply by the mover that the spirit is embodied in the main resolution itself the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. Viswanatha Aradhya raised a point of order that since a resolution urging the establishment of Responsible Government in the State has already been passed by the Special Sessions of the Congress at Tumkur, the present resolution was unnecessary. But this was ruled out by the President, as the mover explained that the resolution has now appeared in quite a different form from the previous one and that it was necessary to pass this resolution the rejection of which would mean that the A.I.C.C. does not want the establishment of Responsible Government.

R.V.Bhadranna sought by an amendment to say that the Government/did injustice to the Congress candidate (/conspired and) in the election for the posts of President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council. But when the mover, Mr. Bhashyam explained that "publicly and without scruples" were significant terms intentionally used in the context, Mr. Bhadranna complained that all these troubles would be obviated if the Congress High Command chose to draft the resolutions in Kannada alone, instead of drafting them in

English and then translate them into Kannada as is now being done. The amendment was however lost when put to vote.

Mr. K.S.Kumaran of Bangalore City next moved an amendment which in effect sought to add the following:

> "That for the establishment of Responsible Government a struggle is absolutely necessary and a mass movement will be inevitable. The Mysore Congress hereby gives an ultimatum to Government to establishment - Responsible Government in the State within a period of six months from this date, failing which mass - movement for the achievement of that object would be inevitable; and that the Congress will carry on - the necessary propaganda in this behalf throughout the State and make people ready for ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the struggle that may ensue."

In support of the above amendment, Mr. Kumaran spoke in Kannada as follows:-

Messrs. K.T.Bhashyam and H.Siddiah have explained to you all the implications of the resolution. It is clearly that in our State some advisers, on account of self-interest, have not tendered proper advice at the right time. But the present situation is that that anybody placed in the position of a - minister or the Dewan, will do the same thing. That is human nature. Government should understand the public opinion and meet the aspirations of the people in their day to day administration. Our leaders have made so many public speeches, issued so many statements to the Press, passed so many resolutions in this behalf but to no effect. In spite of the sufferings of the people, Responsible Government has not been granted. Do they (Government) not understand the mesning of Responsible Government. That is hard to believe. They have intelligence enough to understand what it stands for. But they are using their intelligence not in the right direction. Inspite of our demands for the last so many years, they have not given us. So now we must ask them to establish Responsible Government within a specific period and say that otherwise we will carry on the agitation and change the system of administration. In Indo-China and Indonesia, the freedom movement is being suppressed by the Dutch Government supported by the Britishers. As they say in English "it is a question of sheer strength". We have strength. We will carry on the struggle. We shall change the system of administration. We ought to have gradually - enhanced our strength these years and increased it to a greater extent from now on. Some leaders hoped, hoped and hoped that if the whole country became Congress-minded, Responsible Govt. would be established by the Government. But now that hope is falsified. DANDA-M DATHA GUNAM BHAVETH. These ideas are made clear by Messrs. Bhashyam and Siddiah. They have mildly said that there is no doubt that waves of agitation will rise. We will create those waves of agitation in the minds of the people if Responsible Government is not granted within 6 months. We will carry on the struggle. If these leaders go house to house in all the taluks in the State and carry on the propaganda, - people are sure to rise to the occasion. They are perhaps more enthusiastic than ourselves here. There is no specific demand in the main resolution and that demand is necessary. Hence - this xxx amendment. We have met here to decide the future of our country. You must all go to your respective places and - carry on the propaganda so that in case of any struggle, the people must be prepared to sacrifice their all in the cause of freedom. I believe you will all support this amendment.

...

At the close of Mr. Kumaran's speech, there were shouts of "INQUILAB ZINDABAD" thrice by the volunteers of the Mysore Students' Congress.

Mr. A.Ramanna of Mysore, who had proposed an amendment

similar to the one by Mr. Kumaran giving a time limit of three months for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State, and stating that at the end of that period, the Congress would carry on Mass Sathyagraha, if Responsible Government were not sanctioned, withdrew his amendment in view of Mr. Kumaran's amendment.

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam, winding up the discussion, spoke as follows:-

Mr. K.S.Kumaran's amendment shows how keen Mr. Kumaran and those of his kind on the establishment of Responsible Government. We are also equally keen. But we must carry the country with us. Instead of giving an ultimatum now, we must create and have a favourable circumstance and then give an ultimatum. Instead of now trying to rouse the people from their inertia, when they are suffering for want of sufficient food and clothing, we could wait for some time more, when after the elections to the Provincial Legislatures in British India, there will be success to the Congress. People then will wake up to the realities. Then, even if we do not want, the people will rise. Perhaps in the next A'CC. we may have to give an ultimatum. Why give 6 months' time and bind ourselves to wait for 6 months? Thereby you will lose your right to start the fight earlier, even if necessary. So this is not the proper time to give an ultimatum. So let us postpone this amendment to a future date.

When the amendment was put to vote, it was lost by a vast majority.

Later, discussion on the main resolution ensued.

Mr. K.Shamaraja Iyengar, in a short speech, said that it was only through agitation and struggle that Responsible Government could be established. And as the main resolution did not envisage any such struggle for which people should be asked to be ready within a specified period, it had no sanction behind it. With the amendment of Mr. Kumaran, the resolution could have been accepted. But in view of the fact that, in his opinion, it would not much matter whether the main resolution was passed or thrown out, he declared he would oppose the resolution.

Mr. M.N.Jois, speaking next, said that Mr. Shamaraja Iyengar had opposed the resolution because it did not contain an operative portion. If Mr.Kumaran's amendment had been accepted by the house, it would have proved that the political sagacity of the Congress High Command was far inferior to that of Mr. Kumaran. So his amendment was lost. The speaker was thankful to the mover of the amendment for, he showed that the Congress was prepared to rouse the forces in the country within a period of six months. Those forces are there. But Mr. K.T.Bhashyam has given another time for the Government and has shown to the Government that the Congress has, for the time being, suppressed those forces. Between these two views, it is for the Government to decide as to what to do.

Mr. T.S.Subbanna, supporting the main resolution said that the people are now concerned about their food and clothing more than anything else and it is the duty of every Congressman to relieve them of the distress and train them in the proper way.

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam expressed surprise that a politician of the status of Mr. Shamaraja Iyengar had opposed the main resolution and said that he could understand Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar's being less satisfied with the main resolution than the resolution with the amendment of Mr. Kumaran.

But that did not mean that he (Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar) should have opposed the main resolution, as a whole. It might be Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar's personal opinion that it was unfortunate that Mr. Kumaran's amendment was thrown out by the house. But that did not affect the main resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed with a thumping majority.

The Committee rose for tea at this stage. It was 5-45 P.M.

(SD.) M.G. BHEEMACHAR,
Stenographer,
Special Branch, Bangalore.

Camp:French Rocks,
11th November 1945.

"Copy"

D.S.P. 11/xi.

Proceedings of the ~~xxii~~ All Mysore Congress Committee meeting held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on the 10th Nov., 1945.

A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLY - 10th Nov., 1945.

(Evening Session - 6 P.M. to 9 p.m.)

The committee resumed its sitting after tea at 6 p.m. and took up Resolution No.6. Mr.S.Nijalingappa was in the chair.

Resolution No.6 - FOOD SITUATION.

This resolution was moved by Mr.K.R. Madhava Rao and seconded by Mr.V.Venkatappa. The resolution is to the following effect:

"Owing to the failure of rains in many parts of the State and for other reasons, signs of famine are in sight. This Assembly is aware of the unhappy conditions prevailing in many parts of the State caused by the scarcity of food-grains. The Assembly, therefore, urges the Government to take immediate necessary action to import foodstuffs in adequate quantities, arrange for equitable distribution among the villagers and to take up famine relief work in affected areas. This Assembly notes with regret that the Government have, without sufficient cause been agitated needlessly over the publication of certain facts and figures in this connection, and desire to caution the Government that if opportunities are not afforded for impartial and general review of the food situation, the grievances of the people continue to remain unabated and will only serve to stir up the feelings stored in their hearts."

Explaining the meaning of the resolution and commending for its acceptance, Mr. Madhava Rao spoke in Kannada to the following effect:

Friends - The President has ordered that I should place before you this resolution for acceptance. There is some speciality in this resolution. For the last two years, the food problem in the State has become more and more acute. The method of collection and distribution of grains by Government has come for adverse comment by all sections in the State. This fact has also been brought home to Government through the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. We have been hearing that many are starving for want of food in the villages. In the cities and urban areas, Ration system has been introduced and some food-stuffs are being provided for them. But, the situation in the villages, the centres of production of these grains, has gone from bad to worse. The stock owned by the villagers is being extracted by Govt. through threat and force. At the time of the introduction of the "Scheme for Commandeering" the Govt. Officers had assured that they would be too ready to provide grain to the villagers whenever they needed, and with this assurance combined with threat and force managed to extract more than the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Declared Stock. It is needless for me to say that these assurances and promises were honoured more in their breach than in observance. People in some of the villages have really become panicky from the last 2 or 3 months at the complete disappearance of grain from the villages. We have also brought this to the notice of Govt. but, as yet.

yet, they have done nothing to provide food to the villagers.

The second point about the resolution is, that the labourers and landlords have now neither stock of grain nor the means to purchase them. They used to eke out their livelihood by working as coolies in the fields. Now, owing to the failure of rains, the lands are left fallow and many of the coolies have actually left their native places in search of employments. It is the duty of the Government to provide them employment and also food. Our Congress President gave a - Press statement about the food situation and drew the attention of Government as to the measure of relief expected by the people. Government did not enquire into the matter in the manner they were expected to do. They took with them some men, who were in their confidence, and toured in the places already fixed by the local officers. Immediately after the tour, the Govt. expressed the opinion that the news published in the Newspapers were highly exaggerated, that during the - tour of the Minister in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts with Press representatives, it was revealed that the production of crop was well-neigh 75%. I need not recount here what steps Govt. have taken against the owners of the Newspapers for publishing an exaggerated version. I had occasion to tell the Minister to tour with me in Shimoga District, so that I might substantiate the statements published in the Press. But the Deputy Commissioner But, the Minister took with him two Ex-Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga District, presumably to falsify the information given by us. Our President has toured in Chitaldrug District and he has seen with his own eyes people eating tamarind seeds, date-roots and greens to sustain their lives. What do you call such a state of affairs? - Famine or prosperity? Govt. are afraid that if they admit that there is famine in the State, the MODEL STATE would lose its reputation. Let not the Govt. feel anxious to continue the fair name of the State by suppressing truth.

The third point about the resolution relates to the Show Cause notice issued to the owner of "Janavani" for feiture of Security deposit, and the notice issued to Viswakarnataka to show cause why security should not be demanded. These are unjust orders. The newspapers after all did their duty in bringing to light the - grievances of the people as represented to them through the correspondents. It is an unwise act to punish the Managements of the Newspapers on this issue.

The fourth and the last point about the resolution is, that if Govt. do not take up immediate steps to - improve the situation, I am afraid the situation is bound to go from bad to worse. I have toured in several Taluks; the ryots say that there are no rains, that they cannot expect 7 annas part of grain in a rupee and that they are really very nervous about their future. Surely, no one says that Government are responsible for the failure of rains, but they have not bestowed sufficient thought over the problem of equitable distribution of grains throughout the State.

This resolution, therefore, gives a final warning to Government in this direction. It has emphasised the need for increased imports and more equitable distribution. I request you all to kindly vote for the resolution without any hesitation, as it is a matter concerning all of us.

Mr.V.Venkatappa in seconding the resolution, stated that of all the resolutions passed uptill then, this resolution was the most important, as it related to the daily life of every one in the State. He pointed out that it has been stated in the resolution that famine has actually crept in some parts of the State and that Government have made it very light even though repeatedly pointed out in the recent Session of the Representative Assembly. He was of opinion that such an attitude on the part of Government was one of indifference to the representations of the people. "The real fact is" continued Mr.Venkatappa, "to shift the blame for this state of affairs, on the Mysore Congress. Could it ever be possible? Can we say that the present Govt. is for the benefit of the ryots? Govt. should have realised that a responsible citizen - the President of the State Congress - was making a statement touching the food situation in the State. (Claps) The answers given in the Assembly to the questionnaire of the Members clearly indicate their irresponsibility. A certain Newspaper published information that a person sold his child for food. It seems this matter was enquired into by the Govt. The conclusion arrived at during the enquiry was that he did not sell for food, but however parted with the child. The Minister ordered that he might be given 50 rupees worth of grain. If the information given had been false, he should have been prosecuted. But, where is the point in not admitting the sale of the child and yet ordering distribution of grain for gratis? Why this preferential treatment and downright suppression of truth? (Laughter)

Continuing, Mr.Venkatappa said that Govt. in their anxiety to work the Rationing scheme in the towns have neglected the rural areas and that famine was the result of such indifference and negligence. He was of opinion that the indiscreet methods of Commandeering was one of the main causes of the famine. He regretted that the orders passed by Govt. are not being carried out by the local officers in their true spirit. He said that there were many instances where surplus stock was extracted by force over and above the declared figure. He asked whether this did not amount to going against the spirit of the Govt. Order.

"Govt. have not provided any conveniences to the villagers. In their estimation, they do not require wheat, they are not consumers of sugar and they do not require wheat products to feed the sick. I do not know how better I can bring home to Govt. this ignorance of actual conditions. If we point out this in the Assembly, they say that it has not come to their notice, I will give you an instance. For a family consisting of 15 souls, 8 annas worth of ragi is given. For a person paying only one rupee land revenue, no coupon was issued. The Amildar is reported to have stated to this poor villager, 'What do I get if I issue a coupon to you?' Such was the indifference and arrogance displayed by the Amildar. It happened that the Deputy Commissioner visited the village. This poor villager represented his case to the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered that a coupon might be given to him; but no sooner did the Deputy Commissioner leave the village, than the Amildar directed the villager, out of spite, to approach the Deputy Commissioner alone for the coupon and not him. If this had been published in the Press, the Editor would have come to trouble. But, this incident has actually taken place and I am aware of it. What can these Ministers do? They do not even know the difference between a ragi plant and a paddy plant ! (Laughter)

I was astonished when an Officer of Mysore Govt. told me that there would be 12 annas crop in a rupee this year. For want of rain this year, the ryots had to sow seeds more than once and abandon their agricultural implements when the seasonal rains failed. These officers base their records on the Pahanis maintained by the Shanbogues. The Officers lack in the proper appreciation of facts. The crop is shown on the Pahani, but is absent on land (Laughter). If we say this, Govt. indict us that we take delight in criticising their measures. Whereas, the real fact is that Govt. do not view these matters with seriousness. If officers have a genuine desire to help people, they can do it in no time. Why should so many C.I.Ds come here and waste their time? Instead, why not they be sent to villages to collect information as to who takes bribes and who does not? I am aware that many officials drawing a salary between Rs.40/- and Rs.50/- have built houses (Claps). Where did they get so much money all in a sudden? Government have appointed a committee - Anti-corruption committee - what for? to prevent future corruption ! And what has this committee done? It has issued a long questionnaire; that is all. (Laughter).

When Sir M.Visweswariah was the Dewan of Mysore,- let not Govt. Officers be offended, for, I have often observed them feeling insulted if the admitted capability of Sir M. is applauded - he used to ~~kkxt~~ halt by the roadside and enquire the ryot ploughing in the ~~fkled~~ field as to the honesty of officers in the village and investigate the allegations, if any, or punish the ryot concerned for giving - false information. That was administrative capability. The present officers have no love for people. They have openly declared that they lose nothing even if people die by starvation.

This resolution indicates that Govt. should stock adequantity of food-grains. In the Assembly we represented that very bad rice was being issued to the people much to the detriment of their health, but Govt. declined to admit that such a kind of rice was ever issued. All right, it is a matter touching one's own conscience. Govt. have stated in their order that ½ a seer of rice will be issued to each agriculturist. How many of you have had this quota in full, I ask. It is a common sight in the villages to find people purchasing grains in Black-market. They have no sugar and no Kerosine oil. They are all ear-marked for Govt. officers. In their estimation, villagers have no right to wear fine cloth, that is why you find only standard cloth in the villages and fine cloth only in towns.

People have suffered for the lack of wisdom on the part of Government. How can you expect efficiency if the Food Minister is changed thrice in trying situations? What earthly use will there be if officers are changed from hour to hour in this manner? In our opinion, only those who have that thirst to make people are happy are fit to occupy such posts. I hope, that Govt. will atleast give up their official prestige even now and come to the rescue of the people.

I, therefore, appeal to you to give your wholehearted support to this resolution.

One,Sreenivasamurthyachar then spoke supporting the resolution. He deprecated the action of Govt. against the owners of Newspapers and their continued indifference towards the affected labourers in Chitladrug and Shimoga districts, who had to leave their places in search of wages.

He quoted the Kannada proverb "ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಇದ್ದಹಾಂಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದುದ್ದಿನಿಗಿ ಹೊಲು ಬಡಿಂದುಕೊಂಡ" and maintained that he could not comprehend why Govt. should become wild if facts are represented to them. He endorsed the views held by the Mover and seconder of the resolution regarding the scarcity of food-grains specially in Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts and stated that he was also aware of the use of tamarind seeds and date-roots being used as food-stuffs by people. He concluded that this situation in the State clearly reflected the inefficiency of Govt. to suitably manage the situation.

Mr.Kuppe Gowda then spoke for the resolution. He made references to the manufactured statistics provided by Shanbogues in their Pahanis, which formed the basis for Govt. to commandeer stock from the producers and condemned summary disposals of the grievances of the ryots. He stated that a Govt. Officer had once an occasion to take him on tour to the affected areas, to get true information, and that the officer afterwards received wiggings from above for taking a congressman with him. He severely condemned the mentality of Govt. in unnecessarily tackling some of the subordinate officers who are well-disposed towards the public.

Mr.Subbarma of Mysore, supporting the resolution, stated that he too toured with the Congress President in Chitaldrug District, and was also personally aware of the scarcity of food-grains in the District and the substitution of tamarind seeds, etc., for food-grains.

Mr.Devarakondappa, supporting the resolution, stated that it was unfair to call congressmen as disloyal to His Highness and that if at all anybody was disloyal to His Highness, it was the Govt. members themselves, as they repeatedly disregarded to examine the grievances of the people even though picturesquely described by their representatives in the Assembly. He opined that the Assembly and the Council were constituted by His Highness with the specific object of ascertaining the wishes of the people and to respect their feelings; and if the Govt. members went contrary to this avowed object, it was nothing short of disloyalty to His Highness. Continuing, he stated that Govt. have undertaken responsibility to provide food-grains only in the Rationed areas and have disclaimed such responsibility in other places. He was of opinion that the non-rationed areas were more important than the rationed ones, as they formed the centres of production.

The delegate from Hassan District then supported the resolution and cited a number of instances where hundreds of cases were put up against the Stockists even though they had surrendered the declared quantity to Govt. He also disapproved of the mode of writing up of the Pahani to the dictation of the officers and of the harassment caused to the people by the officers in the subordinate cadre.

AMENDMENTS. - Three amendments were moved and lost when put to vote. The first amendment sought to substitute the word "ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗರು" in place of "ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು" at the end of the resolution. The second amendment was for the inclusion of one more point in the resolution for the proper maintenance of accounts to facilitate commandeering of stocks. The third amendment was for the appointment of a Food Advisory committee by the congress to review the food situation in the State. The principle of the formation of the committee, having been accepted, the amendment was allowed to be withdrawn.

After a brief reply to the debate by the mover, the resolution was put to vote and declared passed unanimously.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7 - THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

Moved by: Mr.K.T.Bhashyam. Seconded by: Mr.T.Mariappa.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly, while urging the Government of India to release all members - male and female - of the Indian National Army, desires to impress that the aim of the members was after all to free India from its shackles and to establish an Independent India. They are ardent patriots noted for their valour and cherish the well-being of their Mother-land. If they are punished, the bitter feelings already prevalent among them in the masses, will increase and serve to widen the gulf between the Govt. and the people. It will, therefore, be an act of wise discretion for Britain to treat the I.N.A. members as war-prisoners as per International rules and order their release, as the war has concluded."

Mr.Bhashyam spoke to the following effect while moving the resolution:

There is no need to explain thisresolution, as it has been sufficiently made known to you all through newspapers. This army was formed to defend India and to free it from foreign domination. Government have now ordered the trial of these patriots on alleging treachery. They are accused of waging war against the King-Emperor. Our contention is that they are great patriots, have sacrificed everything for the independence of their country and have risked their lives for the cause of the country. I put a hypothetical question and ask the British Govt. "What would have been your fate, if by a stroke of misfortune, you had suffered a reverse in this war and India passed on to the hands of Japan?" Now, that the results of the war have been to their expectations, they have made bold to call these patriots, traitors. There is some peculiarity about this. Those that faced the British in the war field as enemies were honoured as war-prisoners and released from captivity, while the I.N.A. members who meant no hatred eight against the British or the Japanese are now being persecuted and prosecuted. Judging from the offences committed, the enemies have done incalculable harm to the British, but they are treated honourably, while the I.N.A. which functioned for the independence of their own country is victimised for no fault of its own. It was also contended that the present Govt. could not try the case; but Govt. have ruled out this most important point and are determined to penalisethe members. If any of the members is punished in this trial, it would be equivalent to punishing the enitre population of India.

The second point about the resolution is, that already Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has started a fund to provide relief to the families of the I.N.A. It is gratifying to note that in Mysore, the Students' Congress has collected about Rs.5,000/- towards this fund; and in Bangalore, Messrs. M.N.Seetharamiah, Bhadranna and K.S.Kumaran have also started a fund in this connection. I request you all to support the resolution.

Mr.T.Mariappa stated that it was a great pride for him to second the resolution. He drew the attention of the members to the interest evinced by the people throughout the country and of Mahathma Gandhi in urging for the release of the

the release of the members and expressed gratefulness to the organizers of the Relief Fund. He congratulated Subhash Chandra Bose for having raised such an army against odds and reminded the audience that when his name was announced in the recent Session of the A.I.C.C. at Bombay as the Chief Commander of the I.N.A. there was tremondous ovation from the audience.

Mr.Mariappa then disclosed that he had infomation that there are some Mysoreans concerned in the Trial and urged by the Mysore Govt. to correspond with the India Govt. of India and ascertain who are all the Mysoreans concerned in the trial or included in the Army. He paid a tribute to Mr.Jawaharlal Nehru for his fearlessness in taking the initiative to create public opinion in favour of the I.N.A. Concluding, he appealed for support of the resolution.

AMENDMENT - An amendment proposed to substitute the following words " ..... ಇದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬೆಲ್ಲಿಂದು ಇತರರನ್ನು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. in place of " ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ " was lost when put to vote. A delegate, on a point of information, intimated the President that he has information that one Mr.Vinayak of Holenarasipur is in the I.N.A. to which Mr.T.Mariappa added that he has information that two persons of Nagamangala are also in it.

After a brief reply to the debate by Mr.Bhashyam, the resolution was passed unanimously.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8. - USE OF INDIAN ARMY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mover: Mr.A.C.Bandi Gowda. Seconder: Mr.Male Mriappa of Tumkur.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly vehemently condemns the employment of the Indian Army to quell the freedom movement launched by the Indonesians and desire to intimate the Govt. of India and the British Govt. to withdraw these men from Indo-China Java and other places to enable those countries to establish Democratic Governments. The attemptsmade by the foreign powers to dominate the Indonesians disclose signs of Imperialism. This Assembly is of opinion that such domination by foreign powers will only cause world unrest if allowed to proceed unprevented. This Assembly also sympathises with the Indonesians in their movement for Independence and wish them success."

Mr.Bandi Gowda, in moving the resolution, stated that he would not make any lengthy speech about the resolution, but would only place before them the following points contained in the resolution:

1) Use of the Indian Army to fight against the people who have launched a movement to establish democracy in their country.

2) Use of the Army to fight their own brothren, living as peaceful neighbours to India.

3) The immediate withdrawal of the army from those countries.

and 4) Expression of sympathy with the Indonesians in their struggle to achieve Independence.

Speaking on the four points enumerated, Mr. Bandi Gowda declared that if British Govt. were really sincere to the terms of the ATLANTIC CHARTER and to the deliberations of the San Francisco Conference, they should immediately allow these countries as Democratic Units and withdraw the army now employed to quell the alleged disturbances. He doubted sincerety of the British Govt. in the statements issued by them from time to time to liberalise the Govt. Administration in the colonies by grant of Reforms. He appealed for support of the resolution.

Mr. Male Mriappa of Tumkur, in seconding the resolution, stated that in Malaya and other places, Independence has actually been robbed by these foreign powers and that it is the duty of the Indians to sympathise with the people of all Nations in the world who strive for freedom from foreign domination. He was of opinion that it was meaningless to employ the Indian Army to check such movements in those lands and urged for its immediate withdrawal. He emphasised that one policy of the British Govt. came out clear about these colonies, and that was to continue them to remain and function as slaves.

The resolution when put to vote wascarried without any opposition.

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The Session concluded its sitting for the day at 9 p.m.

Sd. V.Venkatachaliah,

Camp. French Rocks,
11-11-1945.

Stenographer.

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D.S.P. 11/xi.

THE A.M.C.C. SESSION - KYATHANAHALLY.

11-11-1945 - Morning function.

FLAG HOISTING.

The following is the English version of the speeches delivered in Kannada by Mr.K.T.Bhashyam, while unfurling the Indian National Congress flag, and Mr.H.Siddiah, while unfurling the Mysore flag.

(As usual, the flag hoisting took place after March-past by the Congress volunteers and singing of Vande Matharam).

Mr.K.T.Bhashyam spoke to the following effect when requested to do so by the Captain of the Volunteer Corps.

"Friends - Yesterdayy the National flag was hoisted by the Mysore Congress President and a short speech delivered in connection with it. To-day, the same flag has been unfurled by me and I am asked to say a few words on its significance. Those who rally under this banner are for protecting the rights of our country. So long as this flag continues to fly, our interests are insured and we need have no anxiety for our future. In the past, history tells us, we were a very prosperous Nation. After our seduction to slavery by foreign domination, we have descended to the present level. It is the duty of every one in the country to ascend to the height where our country was in days of yore, as pictured to us in the pages of history of India. In many parts of the world, small Nations have launched freedom movements against the Nations dominating them and erelong hope to achieve independence. If we also strive in like fashion, we are sure of winning Swaraj. Truth, courage and sacrifice are the three essential qualifications required for a soldier to stand under this banner and fight for independence. In fact, the three colours exhibited in the flag are symbolical of the three qualities enumerated by me just now. Another point I would like to impress on you; and that is, those who move under this banner know no distinction between caste, creed or community. This flag brings together the peoples of different sects and communities and promotes brotherly feeling among them. In this sense, I would say that all the 73 lakhs of people in Mysore State are congressmen, because, irrespective of the social disabilities, they can be brought under this banner for a common political purpose. I dare say that no one fights shy to - achieve independence if he is put on the right track. Good education, sound health, a happy home and plenty of food-stuffs are the ideals for which people are working under this banner. Already, they have made considerable progress in this matter and are now re-doubling their efforts. Very soon, the Provincial Governments in British India, bordering Mysore State may be manned by these very men, now being honoured under this flag; and I need not add that the day will not be far when we may also have our share in it. With this end in view, we have to sacrifice all that we have, if necessary and contribute to the well-being of the country. Indirectly, it would be working for our own well-being, for, when the Nation is happy and prosperous, the people comprising it should necessarily be prosperous and happy, as the Nation represents the sum total of the individuals. I pray God that the day may soon dawn when we can be so happy and prosperous and that He may bless you with enough strength to achieve them.

Mr.H.Siddiah, then addressed the gathering:

" Brothren - Mr.K.T.Bhashyam has just told you about the Indian National flag. I thought there would not be any

any necessity for me to make any speech; but as he has spoken about the National flag, incentive has come to me to speak a few words on the Mysore Flag.

The Mysore flag is ancient. In the 6th Century A.D., some of the Rulers in India were using this flag. During the days when the famous Shivappa Naika ruled the extent between Shimoga and Western Ghats, this flag was in vogue. I believe, some of you must have seen the "GANDABERUNDA" engraved in a rock in the Vinayakaswamy temple in Keladi in Sorab Taluk. Apart from its Archaelogical aspect, this provides us a data to assert that our Flag is really ancient. After Shivappa Naika, the Vijayanagar Rulers at Hampe continued to have this flag. Sriranga-raya, the last of the Rulers of Vijayanagar Empire, handed over this flag to Raja Wadiyar, a fore-father of the present Royal family of Mysore, believing in his capacity to bring together the disintegrated parts under this banner. From that time, it is being handed over in succession to the present Royal family and hasbecome the MYSORE FLAG.

I now speak a few words as to the hardships encountered by congressmen to maintain the prestige of the Mysore Flag consistent with the National flag. Various were the sacrifices made by our countrymen to maintain the prestige of the National flag without in any way meaning disrespect to the Mysore Flag. The Sivapura and Viduraswatha incidents are still fresh in the memory of those that suffered for this sacred cause in those days.

When Mr.C.Rajagopalachari of Madras had come to Mysore once, he stated that apart from the natural resources Mysore has for development of Industries, it has also great scope for having Responsible Government; and promised that if His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore graciously granted such a Government to his people, he in Madras would do his best to transfer some of the areas bordering Mysore State, where kannada is spoken, for annexation in the State's territory and wished that His Highness should be a Maharaja for the whole of KARNATAK. It was not an idle promise, for, the Indian National Congress had already been wedded to the creation of provinces in India on a Linguistic basis. It had already contemplated the formation of 14 such Provinces and what Mr.C.Rajagopalachariar said was, therefore, full of meaning. Even Mahathma Gandhi has agreed to the formation of the Provinces on this basis. Unfortunately, the postponement of grant of Responsible ~~in~~ Government in Mysore, has only made this a sweet dream. I pray that it may not remain as such for long and His Highness will soon have the wisdom in granting Responsible Govt. to Mysore, for mutual well-being.

At the close of the speech by Mr.H.Siddiah, one Mr. Shamanna, ascertained to be a Hindi Pracharak of Mysore, stepped into the front without either being invited or announced and declared that he desired to speak a few words on the efforts made by Congress volunteers to safeguard the interest and prestige of the National flag. He compared the Congress Volunteer Corps to that of KHUDAI KIDMATGAR Organization in N.W.F.P. headed by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and stated that the Rashtriya Sevadal, the Student Congress and the Volunteer Corps in Mysore have greatly contributed to the prestige of the National flag.

The function commenced at 8-30 A.M. and closed at 9 A.M.

Camp.French Rocks,
11-11-45

Sd.V.Venkatachaliah,
Stenographer.

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DSP. 12/XI.

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Proceedings of the All-Mysore Congress Committee Sessions held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on the 10th and 11th November, 1945.

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A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLI. - 11-11-1945 -
(Morning Session - 9-30 A.M. to 1-40 p.m.)

The A.M.C.C. members met in the Pendal at 9-30 A.M. after flag salutation and took up the remaining offid al resolutions. Mr.S.Nijalingappa was in the chair.

Prior to the commencement of the deliberations, the President gave permission to the members to express their opinion on the report and Income and Expenditure Account presented by the Secretary, printed copies of which had been distributed to the members the previous day. One member sought elucidation in regard to the policy of the congress in the matter of re-entertainment of congressmen against whom disciplinary action had been taken for breach of congress discipline. The delegate complained that such members accused of grave violation of congress discipline were being restored to their former ranks in the Congress organization, on their tendering apologies. Mr.K.T.Bhashyam, answering to the question, stated that they were being claimed to the congress fold only to remain as ordinary members of the congress, but were not allowed to function in their former position or fill in responsible posts in the organization, till such time as they deserved further reposition of confidence. The explanation furnished not being found convincing, some of the delegates asked if Mr. Bhashyam was not aware of the case of a Member having been continued in a highly responsible post, despite his breach of congress discipline. Mr.Bhashyam, catching the intention of the questioners and spotting the Member concerned in the affair, stated that he was aware of an instance in which a responsible member of the congress acted contrary to Congress discipline by garlanding the Minister for Govt. - but he was administered a warning and continued to function in the organization when he apologised and pleaded for his retention. The delegates desired to know if that was the declared policy of the congress, to which Mr. Bhashyam replied that the policy of the congress was clear and unambiguous in such matters, that whenever disciplinary action is taken against any member, an enquiry is held and the person concerned given a chance to defend and explain himself; and after the disciplinary action is taken against him, if he expressed a desire to rejoin the congress, he could do so by undertaking to observe congress discipline and be a 4 anna member till he qualifies himself for sharing responsible posts by his further service to the congress.

The Income and Expenditure Account was then taken up for scrutiny. Some of the members contended that the amounts shown against "Allowances to employees", "Simla journey expenses", "Propaganda expenses," were too vague to convey any specific idea to the members to assess the actual amounts spent on each item. The Secretary, Mr.Veeranna Gowda, replied that it was thought impracticable to show all the details in the Account, but he could have no objection for showing the entire records and accounts to any member who desired to go through them. As regards the amount spent for the "Simla journey", he stated that only the expenses of the Congress President and the members who went from the Congress office were shown; that the propaganda expenses were in connection with the election campaign. Asked whether all the amounts shown as spent had the full approval of the Working Committee, Mr.Subrahmanyam stated that during the period the Working Committee could not function owing to the imposition of the ban, he directed the expenditure in consultation with his colleagues.

One delegate asked if the correspondence that passed between Mr.T.Subramanyam and the Dewan could be made available to the members for reference. Mr.Subrammyam replied that the relevant portion of the correspondence between him and the Dewan had been released to the Press and that he can have no objection to show the entire correspondence provided the members assured secrecy, as they were not meant for general information.

Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar expressed dissatisfaction about the expenditure shown under the heading "Constructive programme" and wished that the Secretary would have done well if he had given details and removed the suspicion in the minds of the members.

The criticisms about the Income and Expenditure Account were scathing and Mr.Veeranna Gowda felt embarassed to convincingly answer some of the questions which were very 'pointing' in nature.

The report and the financial statement was, however, adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 9 - PROHIBITORY ORDERS.

Mover: Mr.M.Hutche Gowda. Seconder: Mr.S.Chenniah.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly protests against the further continuance of the various prohibitory and other restrictive orders throughout the State and urges the Mysore Government to withdraw all these orders in view of the cessation of the war and the changed conditions."

Moving the above resolution, Mr.Hutche Gowda stated that by the imposition of the prohibitory orders, various difficulties have crept in among the people and even normal activitiescould not go on. He opined that there could be no justification for the continuance of the prohibitory orders in Mysore, when they were rescinded in British India. "Our Government", he continued "follow the lead of British Government in the imposition of bans and many other matters, but wisely keep back when the orders are with-drawn in British India. This is inconsistent. It is time that Mysore Govt. should immediately think of withdrawing all these prohibitory orders. I request you to kindly vote for the resolution."

Mr.Sahukar Chenniah, seconding the resolution, stated that there is no need to deliver any speech on the resolution, as there was no difference of opinion regarding it. He reminded the members that there were heated discussions and speeches on the subject on the first day of the A.I.C.C. Session and concluded that the further continuance of the prohibitory orders would be to curtail the civil liberties of the individuals.

Mr.Devarakondappa, in supporting the resolution, stated that these prohibitory orders were brought into force when the Mysore Congress came into existence and were, therefore, directly pointed against it. He emphasised that the object of the issue of the prohibitory orders seemed to cripple the Congress organization. "Is it ever possible for the Government to change its soul?" he asked. "They kept us in jail, auctioned our houses, lands and other belongings, but still, we continue to serve the people. I warn the Government that they are treading on the wrong path in seeking to belittle the congress organization.

Congressmen have now been accustomed to all kinds of prohibitory orders. They are not afraid of any further threats; these orders have become stale for them. I am prepared to be shot by Government, if they could grant Responsible Govt. to Mysore State. (applause) The orders now in force destroy even the little individuality we have. If Government desire to act contrary to what we think, why not they discuss with us for mutual benefit?

There are some among us who say that we would be wrong if we seek advice from outside political organizations and that such an act would be disloyalty to His Highness. I emphasise here that we always think of His Highness with utmost feelings of loyalty. I request you all to support the resolution."

AMENDMENT. - Mr.K.S.Kumaran moved the following amendment deleting the last word in the penultimate line of the resolution and also the last line of the resolution.

" ಕೆಲವುಕೊರ್ಯ ವಿಶೇಷವಿಂದ, ನಿವುವೆಂದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಂದಕಿಂಗೆ ಸಕ್ಕಾರವು ವಿಂದು ಬಾಧ್ಯವಿಂದು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿನಿಲುತ್ತೆವೆ." (ಇಗ)

Speaking on the amendment, Mr.Kumaran stated that he was tired of passing such resolutions at almost every Session of the Congress and they have not had the desired effect on the Government. He, therefore, proposed 'direct action' if Govt. did not withdraw the prohibitory orders. "We have now to take up a satisfactory solution of the food problem" said he, "and when the prohibitory orders are in force, how can the Congress Food Council act? Suppose, congressmen go to the villagers, explain to them the implication of the notifications of Govt. issued from time to time, and if he is arrested or prohibited from acting in the manner, what becomes of the efforts of the congress to relieve the State from food famine? Are we to keep quiet, when the Govt. prevent us from being useful to the people? It is beyond doubt that Govt. are determined not to allow us to function in any manner. Is it not our duty, therefore, to break these orders and educate the public. Defiance of the prohibitory orders has the effect of mobilising public opinion in favour of the congress. It is often said that congressmen merely speak but rarely act. Atleast to falsify this belief we should now act to defy the prohibitory orders. Time is now very opportune, because Messrs. Thimma Reddy, Hanumanthiah and Suryanarayana Rao are arrested on flimsy grounds. I request you all to unreservedly vote for the amendment.

Mr.K.Shamaraja Iyengar, characterised the resolution as an "Enabling" one and required elucidation if the prohibitory orders could be defied or not. "Mr.Thimma Reddy," he said, "defied the order in his individual capacity, but the congress was not committed to any creed in this respect. What the amendment seeks to do isto define the policy of the Congress in regard to such defiance of orders. As the amendment is one of clarification of the congress policy, I see no objection in supporting it."

Mr.K.Sampangiramiah opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was unnecessary. He said "As it is, any congressman may act defying any order served on him consistent with his self-respect, in his individual capacity, and when there is this protection afforded to every congressman, there is no need to seek further clarification by committing the congress to any avowed policy. Mr.Thimma Reddy has shown us a lead in what circumstances

circumstances such prohibitory orders could be broken in his individual capacity and has exercised his birthright to maintain his self-respect. The congress has condemned the arrest of Mr.Thimma Reddy and in so doing has indirectly approved of the step taken by Mr.Thimma Reddy. If we approve of the amendment, it would result in needless complications. Therefore, what I opine is that this amendment is unnecessary."

Mr.M.N.Seetharamiah supported the amendment as he was of opinion that it was in conformity with the times. He supported the amendment, as he was doubtful if individual liberty could extend to the wholesale defiance of prohibitory orders by a group of congressmen. He was also of opinion that the amendment sought to clearly lay down the policy of the Congress. He would also support the amendment with a view to defeat the Working Committee members, as it was too well-known that the official resolutions are generally passed at each Session.

Mr.T.Mariappa opposing the amendment, appreciated the intention of Mr.Kumaran in proposing the amendment. He very much regretted to oppose it, though it would have been necessary for the existing conditions. "Mahathma Gandhi is the first to show us the way to defy such prohibitory orders" continued Mr.Mariappa. "There is no necessity for us now to take that lead, though it may be necessary sometime later. We should not merely threaten the Govt. by issuing such ultimatums or unnecessarily agitate ourselves. I request Mr.Kumaran to take back his amendment in view of the sympathy all of us have for his idea."

The amendment was put to the vote; 19 voted for and 32 against.

After a very brief reply to the debate by Mr.Hutche Gowda, the resolution was put to vote and ~~passed by the~~ passed.

RESOLUTION NO.10. THE ARRESTS.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly very much regrets at the arrests of (1) Mr.Thimma Reddy on an unjust charge of having defied the prohibitory order served on him, (2) Mr.K.Hanumanthiah, on a charge of having delivered an objectionable speech, thus preventing him from attending the Representative Assembly Session, and (3) Mr.H.S.Suryanarayam Rao on a similar charge. When the sympathy and co-operation of the public are very much needed for solving food and cloth problems, the curtailment of civil liberty has resulted in bitterness between the Govt. and the people and this Assembly has to note with regret that Government have given room for this."

Proposed by Mr.K.R.Madhava Rao. Seconded by Mr.K.Sampangiramiah.

Moving the resolution, Mr.Madhava Rao stated that Mr. Thimma Reddy has been arrested and prosecuted under an Act which had become invalid. The Public Prosecutor admitted in the open court that the 1944 order was not in force. A fresh order was, therefore, issued and Mr.Thimma Reddy

Thimma Reddy brought under the operation of the law. "Mr.K. Hanumanthiah was arrested for an objectionable speech delivered by him on August 15. The arrest took place on October 7th ! What was the idea? Presumably, it was to prevent him from attending the Assembly Session. Similarly, Mr.H.S.~~Xxxxxxxxx~~ Suryanarayana Rao has been arrested. Pandit Nehru had occasion to exchange congratulations with a Ruler of a Native State in India on the eve of grant of Responsible Govt. in the State. I hope, the time will soon come when he may exchange similar compliments with our Maharaja.

Mr.K.Sampangiramiah, seconding the resolution, deprecated the arrest of Mr.K.Hanumanthiah, on a fallible report of a Stenographer, who knew not how to correctly report his speech. He accused Stenographers as persons of very low intellectual calibre. He compared the present policy of the Mysore Govt. with that of the Ostrich in the Zoo and stated that when the Ostrich is warned of a catastrophe, it merely lifts its head and unwittingly faces it. He refrained from commenting on the subject matter of the arrest of Mr.Thimma Reddy, as it was subjudice. He urged for the immediate release of the political prisoners.

AMENDMENT. - The amendment proposed by Mr.Dinkar to delete the 5th word in the last sentence on page 10 of the printed copy of the resolutions, to substitute " ಯಂ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ " was lost when put to vote.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION NO.11. - FREEDOM OF PRESS.

Proposed by Mr.H.K.Veeranna Gowda.
Seconded by Mr. Aradhya.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly is perturbed at the action of Government in issuing 'Show cause' notice to the Management of Janavani as to why the Security amount should not be forfeited, and why Security should not be demanded from "Viswakarnataka", for bringing to light the famine conditions in some parts of the State through their publications. This Assembly thanks the Newspaper Editorsfor their sense of duty fearlessly displayed for the protection of the hungered populace. This Assembly also emphasises that Freedom of Press is essential for the progress and protection of the people and bring to light their grievances."

In moving the above resolution, Mr.Veeranna Gowda stated that Govt. have been ~~giving~~ creating hardships to Newspaper owners to conscentiously discharge their duties. "Recently" he said "secret instructions were issued to the Press in regard to the withholding of certain news from the public. There was a walk-out in the Assembly on the 1st day of the recent Session. Mr.Hanumanthiah had been arrested on the eve of the session, and the leader of the congress party sought leave of the President to make a statement which was turned down. The congress party staged a walk-out. Some Member of the Govt. sent for all the local Press correspondents and issued instructions not to publish it in their papers. He even phoned to the Madras Press correspondent to withhold the publication of the news. In this way, the Mysore

Mysore Govt. have been adopting the policy of repression and suppression of news to the press. Such a state of affairs should not exist in any civilised State. Mysore being a Model State, should scrupulously strive to avoid the use of it. I, therefore, request that the resolution may be accepted.

Mr.Aradhya, seconding the resolution, stated that it was the duty of the people to protect the rights of the Press, when Govt. intervene to curtail its liberty by repressive measures. From this stand, he proposed to second the resolution.

The Resolution was declared passed when put to vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 12. - POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Proposer - Mr. S.Chenniah. Seconder - Mr.K.G. Wadiyar.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly has taken note of the remission of unexpired terms of imprisonments of political prisoners in British India - in whole and in part - and urges the - Mysore Government to order the immediate release of the prisoners rotting in jail, concerned in Isur, Sravanbelagola, Tiptur and Davangere cases. This Assembly repeats that as conditions have returned to normal, the further retention of these prisoners is unnecessary and insists that they be released immed ately."

Moving the resolution, Mr.S.Chenniah stated that that the prisoners concerned in the Isur case are great patriots. "They wanted to establish self-Govt. in the State, and this was considered as a grave offence. There is some meaning if British vindictively pursue such a policy in British India, for, it is*tighten their administration over a nation populated by a different race; but, in Mysore, no such horrible scenes were necessary. Our own men wanted to bring in self-Govt. moving with the times. Our Government will not be justified in punishing youths concerned in these cases. There are also some ladies involved in it. The resolution urges the release of these prisoners. I request you to accept the resolution.

Seconding the resolution, Mr.K.G.Wadiyar, stated "A student by name Jayappa, has given a lead to the younger generation by starting a mass movement in Isur to achieve self-Government. You must have read the details of the incident that took place in 1942 and there is no need for me to recount it. Parvathamma, Halamma and Siddamma are the three ladies now suffering imprisonment in the jail concerned in the incident. The Government neither allowed us to provide sufficient defence nor held a proper enquiry to establish the charge against them. There was sufficient non-violence observed by the students and the people of Isur. There is no exaggeration in this. It is a magnanimous act to order the release of these prisoners. I second the resolution and request for your acceptance. "

AMENDMENT. - Mr.T.S.Subbanna, proposed an amendment

by Govt.
amendment seeking to add the payment of compensation to the families of the prisoners. He stated that he was an eye-witness when Mr.Babu Reddy, invaded the village with the armed police force and recklessly destroyed the human lives and property. He, therefore, insisted that compensation must be paid to them.

The Mover declined to accept the amendment as it raised a different issue altogether and stated that it could be brought as a separate resolution. The amendment was lost when put to vote.

The main resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION NO. 13. EXTERNMENT ORDERS.

Mover: Mr. A.G. Bandi Gowda. Seconder:Mr.Malavally Veerappa.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This Assembly regrets to record the difficulties experienced by the patriots who became victims to the Externment and Internment orders in these troubled times and sympathises with their lot; it also emphasises that the curtailment of such elements of civil liberty is suicidal to the peaceful progress of the country; the Assembly is, therefore, of opinion that such orders cannot be termed to exist for the defence of the country, but only to wreak vengeance on the populace. The Assembly therefore urges the withdrawal of these orders."

Moving the resolution, Mr.Bandi Gowda stated that Government have overshot the mark in passing the Externment and Internment orders, particularly directed against the Bhadravathi and K.G.F. labourers. He insisted that the labourers now externed should be enabled to come back to the State and resume work in the Factories in Mysore. He pointed out that some of these orders have also been passed against some prominent congressmen preventing them from entering Mining or Labour areas and opined that some of those orders are as old as 9 years. He pressed for the immediate cancellation of all these orders.

Mr.Malavally Veerappa, seconding the resolution, stated that the continuance of such orders would not be conducive to the maintenance of the peace in the country. He stated that he could understand that these orders are passed against non-Mysoreans, but differed from the Govt. standpoint and opined that they were harmless and useful to the State. He assured the Govt. that if congress came to office, it would not think of externing Mr.Madhava Rao, the Dewan, though he is not a Mysorean, or any other officer coming from outside the State. He, therefore, suggested to Government that it would not even personally affect them, if they cancelled the externment orders.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared passed.

official
With the passing of this resolution, the subjects tabled for discussion closed. The committee then took up the NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS given notice of.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The first resolution tabled for discussion by Mr.U. Viswanatharadhya, was withdrawn and the second deleted by the President as the subject matter had already been brought up in the official resolutions.

President

The ~~committee~~ then called upon Mr.T.Subbanna to move the third resolution relating to certain essential qualifications of congressmen contesting for seats to the Assembly, Council and other Local Bodies. The resolution makes it imperative on such congressman that they should be members of 3 years' standing and should atleast spin 10 hangs of yarn, a month.

The Mover explained at great length that many congressmen do not even wear khadi, do not spin but merely put on Khaddar for 'show' on occasions. He pleaded that such mentality on the part of congressmen should undergo a thorough change and the spinning clause should be made compulsory on all those seeking to represent themselves in public Bodies on congress ticket. He reminded the members that this essential qualification would purge from the organization the undesirable and insincere elements.

After being seconded, the resolution was opposed by Messers.T.Mariappa, T.Subrahmanyam and Dinkar, as being impracticable at the present juncture. Mr.K.Shamaraja Iyengar supporting the resolution desired that instead of 10 hangs, the members might be permitted*atleast one hang per month. A noisy discussion then took place. Mr.Ramanna proposed an amendment which conveyed an impression that it was enough if the members merely wore khadi; and when the Mover was asked to admit the amendment, there were protests from the members that the amendment proposed and discussed was only an additional clause but not a substitutional clause to the 'spinning qualification.' The Mover was again asked to examine the resolution, when a 'Point of Order' was raised. After a brief pause, the resolution with the proposed amendment was put to the vote; few voted for the proposition and many against. The resolution was defeated.

to spin

It was 1-40 p.m. when the committee adjourned for lunch.

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Just before the commencement of the meeting in the morning, the President stated that news had just been received of the untimely death of Mr.C.N.Raghunatha Rao, Vice President of the Kolar District Board, on the 10th instant and said that a condolence resolution would be placed for acceptance. He requested the members to stand for a minute ~~and~~ in silence to express their sorrow on the sad demise of Mr. Raghunatha Rao.

Sd:V.Venkatachaliah,
Stenographer.

French Rocks,
12-11-45.

COPY

Srinivasa
D&P. 12/XI.

SECRET: 100

Proceedings of the All-Mysore Congress Committee Sessions held at Kyathenahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on 10th and 11th November 1945.

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A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLI.

11th November 1945.

(Afternoon Session: 4 P.M. -- 6 P.M.)

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The A.M.C.C. resumed its sittings in the afternoon at 4 P.M. Messrs: K.T. Bhashyam, H.Siddiah, Halavalli Veerappa, Janardhana Naidu and a few others did not attend the afternoon Session, as they left for their places at 3-30 P.M. - The President and the Working Committee members were seated on the dias.

There was a gathering of about 300 persons including a few ladies.

The members of the Students' Congress, Mysore, played "KOLATA" for about 15 minutes.

Then two adjournment motions were tabled by Messrs: T.S.Subbanna of Mysore and Hussain Sab of Kolar- the former urging for a "Smaraka" (Memorial) to perpetuate the martyrs of the 1942 Disturbances, and the latter for raising a fund for the sake of those subjected to Externment Orders in the - State.

The President said:

The A.M.C.C. has no power to consider these adjournment motions. But I do not to push them away. But I wonder why you brought these motions all on a hurry. It is good that you brought these motions nowlow. I may tell you in this connection that Mr. Veeranna Gowda has already - called for a report regarding the number of persons who - sacrificed their lives during 1942, from all districts and - taluks. It is our duty to commemorate them and we shall do it. It is in our mind and it is very near to your heart. - Hence, I request that it may kindly be withdrawn.

Regarding the second resolution, I am very glad that Mr. Hussain Sab is working ceaselessly in this behalf, especially in Kolar District where there are many subjected to - externment orders. I may tell here also that we have already rendering some help to those who are really in need of it and we are bound to extend our help. It is no doubt difficult to raise funds for these, as the major portion of the funds have to be utilised for constructive work. But we are confident that public will come to our aid and we shall do something for the sake of those externees. Hence, I request that this may also be kindly withdrawn.

Then the two adjournment motions were withdrawn.

Some of the non-official resolutions were then taken up for discussion and adoption.

Mr. H.Devarakondanna of Anekal moved the 9th resolution which runs as follows:-

"This Session of the A.M.C.C. resolves that a Food Investigation Committee may be appointed calling for a reports from all the districts, taluks and hoblis, as this found there is a fear that the food situation in the State may get worsened".

The mover said a definite programme had to be chalked out by the Committee to carry on activities in this behalf, especially in view of the hardships and difficulties experienced by the ryots.

Mr. Sridhar seconded the resolution.

The President announced that a Committee had been appointed with Mr. K.Sampangiramiah of Kolar as President and Messrs: V.Venkatappa and K.G. Kodeyar of Shimoga as members, to go into the food situation in the State.

Sixth Resolution: Mover- Devarakondappa.

"This Session resolves that a Temperance (Prohibition) Committee be appointed with ~~xxx xx~~ three to five members, as prohibition constitutes one of the most important items in the constructive programme undertaken by the Working Committee, and that practical measures be taken in this behalf".

The mover pointed out that prohibition had been one of the major items in the constructive programme and that in spite of repeated appeals in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly the evil had not been eradicated. He said that this had to be taken early at any cost and went to the extent of saying that even a Satyagraha campaign may be launched to eradicate the evil of drink.

Mr. Gridhar seconded the resolution.

Opposing the resolution Mr. Hussein Sab of Kolar said that no separate committee was necessary for this, as the committee for constructive programme with Mr.T.Subramanya as the President, had been devoting their full attention to prohibition. He further pointed out that unless responsible government was established and Congress ministry came to power (citing the successful prohibition campaign during the Congress ministry in Madras) the evil of drink could not be eradicated. He therefore requested that it may be withdrawn.

Mr. T.Subramanya said that prohibition was one of the most important items in the Constructive programme and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ added that anti-drink propaganda should be made and if necessary picketting should be resorted to ~~if~~ near the Toddy shops if necessary. For everything, he said - that responsible government should be established. The Working Committee had been devoting all possible attention to prohibition by way of propaganda and practical temperance measures. He hoped that the resolution would be withdrawn.

The resolution was withdrawn.

11th Resolution: Mover: Devarakondappa.

"This Session resolves that immediate steps may be taken to construct a building for the Mysore Congress in Bangalore".

The mover ~~x~~ stressed the imperative necessity for a building to a big and reputed organisation like the Mysore Congress, the office of which is located in a rented building /said to-day, and/that immediate steps should be taken to construct building for the Central Congress Office.

Mr. T.Subramanya emphatically affirmed that the resolution could not be passed, as necessary funds for the construction of a building could not be raised at present ~~xxx~~ that the present funds should be mostly devoted for carrying on constructive work. There was no difference of opinion regarding the resolution, but under the circumstances it was not possible to take it, as entire attention had to be devoted for constructive programme. The Working Committee had been considering this issue all these days, ~~xx~~ but it was not prepared to take it up at least for one year. He requested that the resolution might be withdrawn.

Mr. M.N.Sitaramaiah said that if the leaders mind at least a site could be purchased for the building, for which, Mr. T.Subramanya replied that even a site was too costly in Bangalore City- coming to about 2 to 3 thousand rupees.

Hussain Sab of Kolar brought an amendment stating that a fund should be raised for the construction of the building.

But when Mr.Subramanya emphatically denied and stated that it was impossible to undertake that work at present, the amendment was withdrawn. He said that he had no objection for putting the resolution to vote and that even if it were to be passed, they (Working Committee) were not going to take any action.

The resolution when put to vote, was passed.

12th Resolution: Mover: Devarakondappa.

"This Session resolves to invite Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States' People's Conference, to the State and also revered Mahathma Gandhi who is expected to visit Madras in the coming December".

The mover said that they should not lose that opportunity of inviting such great men to the State, as it would afford an opportunity to all to see them and derive inspiration through them.

The President said that a series of correspondence extending invitations to them had been made and that they should see when they would be lucky to have a glimpse of their personality. He requested that the resolution might be withdrawn.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The subsequent three resolutions of Devarakondappa were all withdrawn, as the spirit of the resolutions were embodied in the official resolutions.

16th Resolution: Mover: E.P. Ranjappa.

"This Session resolves that some of the members of the Working Committee interview His Highness the Maharaja and apprise him of the policy of Government, in that, that repression was increasing thereby placing impediments in the way of the Mysore Congress, which is remarkable/its sacrifice. With the termination of the war, when restrictions are being removed in British India, the Mysore Government are imposing various restrictions and unnecessarily arresting the peace-loving people. With a view to reiterate the demand for the establishment of responsible government and in accordance with the policy of the All-India National Congress-"Negotiation if possible and Non-co-operation if necessary", His Highness must be interviewed by some of the members of the Working Committee and apprised of the policy of government".

The mover said that the Mysore Congress has been urging for the establishment of Responsible Government from a long time and even in the L.C. and R.A. it is being urged, but His Highness had not been pleased to grant the same. He said that Government servants could never be depended upon and added that the ryots of the State had been impoverished by the Inspectors and the Shanbogues. The sovereign remedy for all these evils, he said was the establishment of Responsible Government.

One Neelakantappa seconded the resolution.

Mr. M.N. Jois of Mysore pointed out that the operativ

operative portion of both this as well as that of the third Official resolution (moved by Mr.T.Subramanya) were same.

Mr. Subramanya consented Mr.Jois' point. He said that supposing His Highness were to refuse permission for an interview, then it would not be worth the trouble for the members of the Working Committee to venture the same. The Working Committee he emphatically affirmed were not prepared to - interview His Highness and said that when Responsible Government is established popular ministries would be formed. He said that the resolution might be withdrawn, as the operative - portion of this resolution was ~~exxim~~ same as that of his - official resolution.

Mr. Jois moved for closure and Mr. A.Ramanna of Mysore seconded.

When put to vote, the resolution was lost.

17th Resolution: Mover: S.P. Nanjappa.

"This Session resolves to form a Sub-Committee to place before the next A.I.C.C. Session proposals regarding honorarium, to be paid to the President and the Secretary, allowances to the Executive of Parliamentary Committee, to alter the rules and regulations etc, to carry on the activities of the Mysore Congress more briskly and in a more organised way".

Mr. Devarakondappa seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hussain Sab opposed the resolution stating that the Working Committee was competent to consider all those issues and a separate Sub-Committee was not necessary.

The resolution was withdrawn, when Mr.T.Subramanya said that the Working Committee had power to consider those issues.

~~xxxkkxxxxxx~~ 18th Resolution. As the mover himself was absent, the resolution was not taken, though Mr. Vasudeva Rao of Chitaldrug moved it.

21st Resolution.- Mover: Mrs.D.L. Annapurnamma Nanjappa.

"The Government of Mysore are adopting a system of nominations to many Bodies. It has been more a disservice than a help. Therefore, this Session urges for the abolition of the system of nomination to various bodies in Government in future".

Mr. Devarakondappa seconded the resolution.

When put to vote the resolution was passed.

43rd Resolution: Movers: S.H.Nagappa Setty, Kaloji Rao & C.L. Rajagopal.

"This Session resolves that in future Congress Bodies - should not participate in the Municipal elections, but - Congress members can partake in the Municipal council elections on their individual responsibility"~~and that there should be - exams for the~~

Mr. T.Subramanya stated that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee had been enquiring about these issues and that there was no - hurry about them. Elections, he said, were far and that there was no urgency about this.

Mr. Nagappa Setty wanted that the spirit of the resolution should be accepted and that the Parliamentary Board should - consider the issues squarely.

Mr. Subramanya said that he could give them that assurance- a certain amount of assurance at least.

On the assurance given by Mr.Subramanya, the resolution was withdrawn.

45th Resolution.- Mover: M.R.N. Sastri.

"While noting the necessity for permanent paid workers in every taluk to carry on Congress activities in an organised way, this Session ~~xxxxxxx~~ requests the Working Committee and the District Committees to take necessary steps to appoint one paid worker to serve in every District Committee and and gradually one for each Taluk".

Mr. Hussein Sab supported the resolution.

Mr. M.N. Jois brought an amendment that "paid or unpaid" workers may be added.

The President asked Mr. M.R.N. Sastri whether the amendment was suitable for him. Mr. Sastri emphatically denied, and said that some remuneration ~~xx xxxxx~~ must be given- at least Rs.30/-.

Mr. T.Subramanya stated that this matter had been discussed in detail by the Working Committee and that it was not possible to meet such expenses at present. He said that gradually everyone would begin to demand for some remuneration or other, and that unpaid workers would urge the paid workers only to discharge - duties on the ground that they were not paid. He said that - monetary considerations should not overrule the spirit of self-sacrifice and service. He affirmed that even if the resolution were to be passed, the Working Committee would not consider it for the present.

The resolution was lost when put to vote.

No more resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Nijalingappa then spoke a few words in Kannada thus.-

Friends,

Now it is my final duty to conclude the Session. At a - short notice, the Reception Committee have been able to make the Sessions a grand success. They looked after us like their relatives and I sincerely thank them for the arrangements they made for us. I welcome the 7 new members and I am sure that they will work with enthusiasm and enhance the prestige of the Congress. Thirdly, I have to thank you all for your co-operation in transacting the business of the Sessions.

Many resolutions condemning the policy of Government have been passed. Government should consider all these points and move with the spirit of the times. This is an age of Atom Bomb and in future, we do not know what will happen. The world is rapidly changing and new ideas are being formed everywhere.

I have a word for ~~His~~ Highnesses. It should not be - understood that we have no love for our Highness. What we say is that so long as this irresponsible policy continues, there ~~xx~~ cannot be happy co-operation between people and the Rulers. The Rajas of Hindustan should know this. British Imperialism is slowly decaying. The sword should not be allowed to get itself sharpened. It is getting rusty. Public opinion should have its rightful place. This is my most respectful appeal to the Princes. This is an age of democracy and no government - can exist if it should have no regard for public opinion. The Rajas must work for the welfare of the people. Those ~~xx~~ who are in the Congress are prepared to serve for the welfare of the - people. Service is the common factor between both the Rulers and the subjects. It is the common ideal and anyhow that is the

the ideal of the Congress. The ideal of the Maharaja's is also service. For a full play of these common ideals, - Responsible Government is necessary. It is the sacred duty of His Highness to grant Responsible Government to his - subjects. This is my respectful appeal to His Highness.

I am glad that almost all the resolutions have been passed and I am more glad because they have been passed after lengthy discussions. That is the democratic spirit.

Then about constructive work. It was said that much was not spent for constructive work. But I should say major portion of the amount has been spent for constructive - work. In this constructive drive, the first thing that - stands before us, is the picture of the Mysore ryot. He is the man who toils day and night for our sake. They are steeped in ignorance, poverty and squalor. Illiteracy has to be eradicated. They live like dumb animals. They must be uplifted and made to lead a decent life. That is our duty in this constructive drive. No Government or no society can - thrive, if it shuns the wishes and aspirations of the people. Therefore, friends, we must all build such a society, where the welfare of the people should be the supreme consideration and that is possible when we get responsible government.

I thank the lady volunteers and the members of the Students' Congress for their excellent work. My request to them is that they should all wear Khadi and work for the betterment of our villagers.

I finally express my heartfelt thanks to the Reception Committee and you all for your hearty co-operation. Thank you.

Messrs: K.Sampangiramaiah and A.G.Gandi Gowda on - behalf of the members and the Reception Committee respectively proposed vote of thanks.

The Session concluded its deliberations at 6 P.M. with the singing of Vande Mataram and the shouting of usual 'jais'.

The President's speech was well-received.

Camp- French Rocks,
Date 12-11-1946.

Sd/- K.V. Rajanna,
STENOGRAPHER,
Central Special Branch.

Copy
M Jaminge
D.S.P. 12/XI.

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ವಂದೇಮಾತರಂ

ಅಖಿಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಭಾಷಣ

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಅಖಿಲ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೇ, ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರೇ,

ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ೧೯೨೪ ರಲ್ಲೇ ಲಭಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ದರ್ಪದಿಂದ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದು ಪುನಃ ಈಗ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವ ಪುಣ್ಯ ದೊರೆತುದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಖಿಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ಆಹ್ವಾನವಿತ್ತಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಹ್ವಾನವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಸವಿನೆನಪುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತರಲಿಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಊರು ರೈತರ ಬೀಡು. ಕಾವೇರಿನದಿ ತೀರದ ಗೌತಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಗೂಢ ಪುಣ್ಯಸ್ಥಳ. ಊರು ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಯೆ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್. ಜನ್ಮತಾಳಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರು, ಊರಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ೧೯೩೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮೂರಿನ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಡಿಕ್ಟೇಟರಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಲವರು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ತುರಂಗವಾಸವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ೧೯೩೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರನೇಕರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನೆರೆ ಹೊರೆಯವರೂ ಸಹ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್

ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಸಹ ನಾವುಗಳು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಡಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಿವಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದಲ್‌ಖಂಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧೀಶ್ವರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾದರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಮೈಸೂರು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಆಶೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಆಶೆ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಇಂತಹ ನಿರಾಶೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡದೆ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಬೌಂಧ್, ಪಲ್ಯಾ, ರಿವಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದಲ್‌ಖಂಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ಪಂಗ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟವು ನೆರವೇರದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಈ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಂತಿಪ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯಬೇಕು; ದುಡಿದು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕು ಯಾಮಡಿಯ ಬೇಕು.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೈರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ೧೯೩೮ನೆ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುವ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಕೀಯ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬುಡ ಮೇಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಅಪಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಅವರ ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಘನವಾದದ್ದು. ಸಾಧನೆ ದಾರಿ ಸಾಧುವಾದದ್ದು. ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಾದರೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಕೃಪಾಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಭಯವೇಕೆ? ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಚಿತ್ರಗುಪ್ತರ ಕಾವಲೇಕೆ? ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕಾಜ್ಞೆಗಳ ಸುರಿಮಳೆ ಏಕೆ? ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ (Defence of India) ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧಿಸುವುದೇಕೆ? ಅಕ್ರಮಕೂಟಗಳ ಸಾರುವಿಕೆ ಏಕೆ? ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮೌನ ತಾಳುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಲೋಪವಲ್ಲವೆ? ಕಾಲ ಸಮೀಪಿಸಿದೆ; ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕಾಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಶಾಸನ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಹೂಡಿರುವ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಶಾಂತಿಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನರ ಆದರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಧುರಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಏರ್ಪಡಲಿ. ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೈಮರೆತಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂತಹ ಕಹಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗುವ ಹಿಂಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ಸಹಿಸಲಾರರೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಅತಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೇಳುವ ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅರಿತು ಈ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ. ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ನೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಗಾಣ ಆಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು, ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಾಜ್ಞೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರ ಅನುಮತಿ ದೊರೆಯಿತು? ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಫಾಯಿದೆ? ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಚರ್ಚೆ

ಪರಿಣಾಮವೇನಾಯಿತು ? ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಇಷ್ಟ ಈಡೇರಿತೆ ? ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆದ್ದಿತು. ಅಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಧಿಕ್ಕಾರವಿರಲಿ ? ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದೇನು? ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಇಷ್ಟಾನುಸಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಖಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಖಾನೂನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದುಹೋದರೂ ಆ ಖಾನೂನು ಖಾನೂನಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೆಂತಹ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ? ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗುವುದು ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಹಾರ ನೀತಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತ ನನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮುಖ್ಯಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾದ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅಖಿಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇತಿ ದೇಶಸೇವಕ

ಕೆ. ಹೆಚ್. ಕಪನಯ್ಯ

ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ

ಅಖಿಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ

ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ

೧೦-೧೧-೪೫

Report No.S.B.4/45-46 dated 10th November 1945 from the District Superintendent of Police, Mandya District, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, Mandya.

I have the honour to report for your information the following arrangements - that have been made in connection with the A.M.C.C. Session at Kyathanahalli.

An armed force of 1 Subedar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 24 Men of the P.R.P. with necessary ammunition is stationed at Frenchrocks for emergency purposes.

An extra force of men of the District Police is also drawn from various taluks in the District and is stationed at Frenchrocks to meet any emergency.

One Sub Inspector, one Daffedar and two police constables in mufti are posted to watch the arrivals and departures by trains, Buses and cars.

Two Sub Inspectors, 1 Daffedar and 4 Police Constables in mufti are posted to Kyathanahalli to watch the proceedings.

The Office Stenographer and the S.B.Sub Inspector are also on duty at Kyathanahalli.

Two Sub Inspectors and 2 Stenographers and two Daffedars of the Central Special Branch are also attending the Sessions.

Arrangements have also been made for regular communication from Kyathanahalli to Frenchrocks.

The Police Inspector, Seringapatam is also on duty in this connection.

A Police Bus has been requisitioned from Mysore District and is stationed - at Frenchrocks.

A Taxi MYZ.751 from Mysore is also engaged and is stationed at Frenchrocks for purposes of moving the S.B. staff and other urgent work.

Arrangements have also been made in a Hotel for feeding the special duty men.

Copy

K. Shivappa

Deputy Commissioner,
Mandya District.

gram : " POLICE."

'lone : 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SECRET

111

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

No. SB.337/45-46.
Encl.(2 Reports).

Bangalore, dated 12th November *1945*

FROM

24.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Pstoh^n
12.11.45
WC

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, Bangalore.

Subject:- A.M.C.C.Session-Kyatanahally,Frenchrocks
Taluk-10th & 11th instant.

SIR

In continuation of this office letter of even - Number dated 11th November 1945 on the above subject, I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government, - a copy of the proceedings of the afternoon session of the - A.M.C.C. held on the 10th instant. It will be seen that the 5th resolution and Mr.K.T.Bhashyam's speech are couched in very strong and objectionable language. The statements made therein are either false or exaggerated and are - calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr.Kumaran has advocated 'direct action' and his movements will in future be carefully watched.

Advance copies submitted to the Dewan & the - Minister for Revenue in Mysore,B'lore.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. Narayanaiyangar
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

110

11 ✓

Saw'd for perusal. Important portions have been marked.

Min Fer
& Dewan)

UO
13/11/75.

Mtg.

(To be circulated after)

UO
13/11/75

A.M.C.C. Session held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk on 10th & 11th Novr.1945.

***

During the Evening Session of the A.M.C.C. on 10-11-45 Mr. V.Venkatappa while supporting the resolution on the food situation in the State spoke vehemently criticising the unsympathetic attitude evinced by the officials of the Food Department and the corruption prevailing in the department. He also referred to the anti-corruption committee set up by the Government and stated that it did not function satisfactorily and the questionaire issued by the Committee would not be helpful in eradicating corruption in the State. Incidentally, he referred to the presence of the C.I.Ds inside the pendal and added that they would have done well if they had been deputed to go to the villages to investigate into the corruption cases.

While Mr. K.T. Bhashyam was moving the resolution on the 'Release of the INA' the Students Congress volunteers shouted "INQUILAB ZINDABAD", "AZA-D HIND FOUJKI JAI", "CAPT. LAKSHMI ZINDABAD", "SUBHAS BOSE ZINDABAD" etc. Mr. T.Mariappa supporting this resolution said that he was very much interested in the release of the I.N.A., as he had definite information that some Mysoreans had joined that Army. In this connection, he stated that he had sent some interpellations to be answered in the ensuing Legislative Council Session regarding the number of Mysoreans in that Army, the places of detentions and the nature of charge against them etc.

Mr. K.T. Bhashyam disclosed that a fund was being raised in aid of the I.N.A. and congratulated the Students' Congress, Mysore, on having taken the initiative in this direction and appealed to the public to contribute liberally to the Fund. The "Pouravani group" (Messrs: M.N.Sitaramiah, R.V. Bhadranna and K.S. Kumaran) have also started the collection of funds.

Mr. A.G. Bandi Gowda next moved the resolution -

urging for the withdrawal of Indian troops used in Indo-China and Indonesia to put down the freedom - movement there, and expressing sympathy with the people of those countries in their struggle for freedom. This was seconded by Mr. Mali Mariappa.

The aforesaid resolutions were passed without division and the Session terminated for the day at - 9 P.M. on 10-11-45.

....

(Second day- 11-11-45).

The deliberations of the A.M.C.C. commenced with the Flag Salutation ceremony at 8-30 A.M. Messrs: K.T. Bhashyam and H. Siddiah unfurled the Congress Flag and the Mysore Flag respectively. Mr. K.T. Bhashyam explained the significance of the tri-colour flag and Mr. H.Siddiah traced the origin of the Mysore Flag. Mr. Khadri Shamanna of Mysore volunteered to speak and eulogised the services of the Students' Congress volunteers in keeping up the - prestige of the Congress flag.

The A.M.C.C. then met as usual in the pendal at 9-30 AM. There was a gathering of about 500 including some ladies, - which dwindled gradually to 100 by the close of the morning - Session.

Before taking up the further official resolutions, the President allowed the members to express opinion on the - Administration and Finance Report presented by the General - Secretary of the Mysore Congress. Vollies of questions were put to the Secretary, especially by the Leftists group- Messrs: M.N.Sitaramiah, R.V. Bhadranna, K.S.Kumaran, A.Ramanna, T.S. Subbanna and S.R.Nagappa Setty-, on the several items of expenditure, particularly, of Simla mission and propaganda work. The - Secretary gave evasive replies. The Report was, however, - finally adopted.

Mr. Hutche Gowda next moved the resolution urging the withdrawal of all prohibitory orders. This was seconded by

Mr. Sowcar Channiah. Then Mr. K.S.Kumaran brought an amendment that the prohibitory order should be violated, as mere passing of the resolution would have no effect. This was supported by Mr. K.Shamaraja Iyengar, M.N.Sitaramiah and a few other Leftists. The amendment was put to vote and was lost. The original resolution was carried out.

The remaining four official resolutions.- 1) regretting the arrest of Messrs: N.C. Thimma Reddy, K. Hanumanthiah and H.S. Suryanarayana Rao, 2) affirming freedom of press, condemning the notices issued by the Government to the newspapers 'Janavani' & 'Viswakarnataka", 3) urging the Government to release all political prisoners of Issoor, Sravanabelagola, Tiptur and Davanagere, and 4) urging the Government to withdraw all externment orders, were adopted without any amendments.

Then the non-official resolutions were taken up for discussion. Mr. T.S.Subbanna's resolution urging three years standing as a Congress member, habitual wearing of Khadi and spinning of 10 hanks of yarn for month as the qualifications for candidature to the Local Bodies and Legislatures, was lost after lengthy discussions.

Mr. H.K. Veeranna Gowda requested the members of the different districts to take membership forms of Indian National Congress and Mysore Congress and announced that the last date for enrolling members to the Indian National Congress would be the end of November.

The Session adjourned to meet at 3-30 P.M.

...

The Session resumed its sittings at 4 P.M. The audience was entertained with "Kolata" for 15 minutes by the Students' Congress volunteers. There was a gathering of about 400 including a few ladies.

Two adjournment motions by T.S.Subbanna and Hussein

Sab of Kolar- to perpetuate the memory of the martyrs of 1942 Disturbances and raising a fund for those subjected to Externment Orders- respectively, were disallowed by the President on the ground that the A.M.C.C. had no power to consider them, while appreciating the spirit of the - adjournment motions.

Further, non-official resolutions were taken up - for discussion. After discussing the resolution brought by Mr. Devara Kondappa regarding the setting up of a Food Advisory Committee by the Congress to go into the food - situation in the State, a Committee was appointed by the - A.M.C.C. with Mr. K.Sampangiramaiah as President and Messrs: V.Venkatappa and K.G. Wodeyar as members.

Two resolutions, 1) construction of a building for the Central Congress Office in Bangalore City (moved by Devara Kondappa of Anekal), and 2) urging the Government to abolish the system of nominations to any Committees of bodies in - Government (moved by Mrs. B.L.Annapurnamma Nanjappa, R.A. member, Bangalore City), were passed.

Most of the other non-official resolutions were either withdrawn or thrown out as the spirit of the resolutions was embodied in the official resolutions and some of the - movers were absent.

Mr. Nijalingappa in his concluding speech, reiterated the demand for the establishment of Responsible Government and respectfully appealed to His Highness the Maharaja of - Mysore to graciously cause the establish of Responsible - Government in the State. He exhorted the gathering to - strengthen the Congress by enrolling members in large numbers and by carrying on unabated constructive programme. He - thanked the Reception Committee for the arrangements made in making the session a success.

Messrs: Sampangiramaiah on behalf of the members of the

A.M.C.C., and Mr. A.G.Bandi Gowda on behalf of the Reception Committee proposed vote of thanks.

The Sessions finally concluded at 6 P.M. with the singing of Vande Mataram and the shouting of usual 'jais'

Messrs: K.T.Bhashyam, H.Siddiah, K.Shamaraja Iyengar, Malavalli Veerappa, Janardhana Naidu, and a few others left for their respective places at 3-30 P.M. Others are expected to leave either to-night or to-morrow morning.

Mr. Nijalingappa's Presidential Address which presented a survey of the political and food situation in the State, with a background of the All-India and international affairs and laid stress on the imperative need for establishment of Responsible Government in Mysore, was well-received.

Many of the official resolutions that were passed seem to have been framed with a view to affording opportunities for speakers to criticise the Government from various angles. Messrs: K.T.Bhashyam, H.Siddiah, T.Subramanya and V.Venkatappa made impressive speeches touching the political and food situation in the State and making out a case for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government.

SECRET.

Proceedings of the All Mysore Congress Committee Sessions held at Kyathanahalli, French Rocks Taluk, Mandya District, on 10th and 11th November 1945.

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A.M.C.C. SESSION, KYATHANAHALLI.

10th November 1945.

/Afternoon Session: 3 P.M. - 5-45 P.M./

****

The All Mysore Congress Committee resumed its session in the afternoon. The President and the members of the Working Committee arrived at the Pandal at 3 P.M. and were seated on the dias. The A.M.C.C. members and visitors began to assemble in the Pandal and the proceedings commenced at about 3-30 P.M.

There was a total gathering of about 700 including about 15 ladies and lady volunteers.

The Committee was for some time engaged in electing members to the A.M.C.C. to represent certain Districts, as some seats had fallen vacant. Some of the members who were elected and were present, were requested to pay up the necessary fee of Rupees two so as to enable them to take part in the deliberations. Mr. K.S. Kumaran (of Bangalore City) was one of the seven who were so elected and participated in the discussions that ensued.

The fourth official resolution, which reads as follows: was then moved by Mr. H.K.Veeranna Gowda, General Secretary of the Mysore Congress:

"4. THE VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION.

This committee, while reviewing the British Government's proposals in regard to the future constitution for India, announced by the Viceroy, notes that the Britishers have not expressed their desire to grant full independence to India and that they have not made it clear as to whether the States' representatives referred to therein are representatives elected by the people or nominated by the Princes or the Governments of the States. Neither the constitution of the Constituent Assembly nor its scope of work is made clear in the announcement. The scope of work is not definite. The Mysore Congress makes it clear that /not only in the Constitution Making Body there should be representatives elected by the people of the States but that such elected representatives should be invited to take part in the deliberations of the preliminary consultative body also. There must be representatives elected from each State or groups of States on the basis of universal franchise, in the Constituent Assembly which should have power to frame a constitution which does not take into consideration any other issues except those which relate to the independence, happiness and the economic progress of Indians in such a way as not to be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ opposed to the interests of the other nations of the world.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. H.K.Veeranna Gowda spoke in Kannada to the following effect:-

You all know that the British Government have decided to grant Self Government to India. Previously, there was - what was known as Simla Conference with a view to forming a National Government at the Centre. But it failed. The Viceroy again went to London and on return, placed another proposal before the country. He announced that representatives of British Indian Provinces and Indian States would take part in the Constitution Making Body that is proposed to be formed after the elections to the Central Assembly and - Provincial Legislatures are over. But on certain points, definite opinion is not expressed. Some points are not made clear in the second proposal. What do they mean by "States' representatives" who are expected to take part in the Constituent Assembly. Are they representatives of the Princes or the Governments of the State or are they to be elected by the people of the States? There is a room for suspicion on that point, as to their intention. It will not be possible for us to accept any constitution agreed upon by representatives - selected by the Governments or the Princes of the States. - For, you should know, that the establishment of Responsible Government in the State is but a part of the freedom struggle in India. What is the position of the States in the future political constitution of India? To what extent can the - States take part in the All India Politics. All these, we have got to consider. Mysore, for instance, cannot remain separate. It is but a part of India. Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah has often expressed that if you remove the barrier - toll gate at the frontier, the difference between the Madras Province and the Mysore State would vanish. Let us, with a spirit of cooperation out of free will, join the other parts of India. That is our aspiration, namely, that our representatives must be there in the Constituent Assembly. The people must all join hands and elect their representatives. The present system of franchise is not satisfactory. We must have the right of electing our representatives on the basis of universal franchise, who will take part in the deliberations on behalf of

the people of the States. The Viceroy must make it/clear as (the proposal) to the scope of work of the Constitution Making Body. We have got to effect industrial and agricultural development in the country; to decide whether the industries should remain the properties of individuals or be controlled by the State: to consider the form in which agriculture should thrive in our country - whether in the same old land-lord-ryot relation or on a co-operative basis. All these problems which affect the happiness and welfare of the people of India as a whole, we have to consider. All these we have to develop, without causing inconvenience to others. We must be able to build up such a constitution.

Even in the Consultative Body - a preliminary body to decide as to the power and extent of operation of the Constituent Assembly, we must have our (States') representatives. This resolution, though small, is a very responsible one. If the Viceroy or the British Government do not meet our demands, we may have to carry on agitation in this behalf. There will be no peace to the people of the States unless all these demands embodied in the resolution are met with, when only, the States can raise their political status, as part of India. I request you all to pass this resolution unanimously.

Mr. M.N. Jois who seconded the resolution stressed the need for elected representatives from the States, in the Constituent Assembly, as "the representatives nominated by Princes or irresponsible Governments - who are 'Yes-men' - may accept all the proposals of the Government or the Princes irrespective of the interests of the people of the States". If there were any treaties among the Princes and the British Government, they were only between the respective princes and the British Government and had nothing to do with the people of the States.

Mr. K.Shamaraja Iyengar brought in an amendment seeking to ~~delete~~ substitute "which takes into consideration all issues relating to the independence ..." for "which does not take into consideration any other issued except those which relate to the independence ...", after the word 'constitution' in line 23 of the resolution (vide resolution above). But when Mr. Veeranna Gowda, the mover, explained that the object of the resolution was to see that ~~xhexcxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at the time of framing a constitution, no opportunity is given for the Britishers to retain their vested interests in India, the amendment was lost, when put to vote.

Mr. T.Mariappa also spoke in support of the main resolution, which was passed unanimously.

A member who wanted that the resolution should be officially communicated by the Mysore Congress to the Indian National Congress and to the Viceroy, was assured that his request would be complied with.

The fifth official resolution urging for the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State was next taken up. The resolution ran thus:

"This meeting has to condemn the repressive policy pursued by the Government of Mysore in relation to the Mysore Congress and in connection with other agitations intended for the fulfilment of the people's aspirations.

The Government have taken to hundreds of unjust and deliberate actions like sending public leaders and leading workers to jail often, promulgating externment and detention orders, collecting fine amounts with a spirit of vengeance, thrusting disqualifications on leading Congressmen, prohibiting meetings and movements, demanding security from Newspapers which published items of public opinion, arresting Mr. Thimma Reddy, a member of the Mysore Congress Working Committee, and Mr. Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party of the Representative Assembly, just prior to the commencement of the Dasara Sessions of the Assembly, forming ministry having neglected the Congress parties which are the most powerful parties in both the houses of legislature, supporting a non-Congress candidate publicly and without scruples in the elections to the Presidentship and Vice-presidentship of the Legislative Council, interfering with the free and impartial elections to the District Board Presidentship; imposing fines and long sentences through the appointment of special courts, execution of several young patriots through ordinances. Further, they have snatched the very fundamental rights of the people by ~~framing~~ making repressive and cruel laws under the guise of the Defence of India; fired at many a brave patriot, got unarmed and innocent people attacked by armed forces and trampled under horses' hoofs. Besides, they have not improved the situation arising out of scarcity of food and clothing and other necessities of life and have no power to put an end to corruption, immorality etc. among official classes. If we consider all the above and the manner in which they decieve themselves by hiding the Truth and saying that "all are well", it will be clear that the present administration has no iota of efficiency and public support.

The people of Mysore have been disgusted with the present system of administration. To achieve honourable progress and happiness for the people, all the repressive orders now in force must go and full responsible Government must be established. The Mysore Congress are fully convinced of the above. Men and material resources are immense in Mysore State. There are various opportunities for economic progress. Having harnessed all those resources and raised the standards of agricultural and industrial produce through bold and intelligent programmes (schemes), there must be an equal and impartial distribution among all the people. To achieve this, Responsible Government is very neces-sary. And the present time is very opportune for its establishment.

After the ensuing elections to the Central Assembly and the provincial legislatures, autonomous Governments will be re-constituted in Provinces and National Government established at the Centre. Further, the All India Constitution Making Body is being formed. Under these circumstances, it is natural that the Mysore people's desire for freedom will become keen. It is inevitable that the Government of Mysore should become truly democratic. Mad waves of agitation are sure to arise if the people are not allowed to have a glimpse at the ray of freedom by the immediate establishment of Responsible Government. It is prudent that those who are in power should wake up and give no room for such a state of affairs. It is impossible to improve the situation through repression or suppression of truth. The right and easy course is to withdraw all the repressive orders and establish Responsible Government. It is the desire of the Mysore Congress that the people should understand that India's Independence is at hand and that Mysore will have its proper place in the All-India Federal Constitution. That means, that full Responsible Government should be established in the State. It is, therefore, requested that every one should join the Congress, strengthen its various organisations, carry on its programme and work for the establishment of full Responsible Government in the State."

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam, in moving the above resolution spoke in Kannada as follows:

This resolution is a very old one. It is coming up before us for a very long time. Similarly, it has come to-day. But it has come up in a different form - changed according to the time spirit. Perhaps this is the last time we ask for Responsible Government. Next time, we have to carry on the Responsible Government. That is our opinion. (Loud cheers).

(Mr. Bhashyam, at this stage, read the resolution in full).

This resolution is self-sufficient. There is nothing new for me to say. Everything is contained therein. There is no difference of opinion in the matter of establishment of Responsible Government. Then, what is the significance of the resolution? For the last 8 years, we have been struggling for Responsible Government. But immediately after we begin any struggle, there will not be any result. But in the very near future, it is sure to come. In the British Indian Provinces, Responsible Governments are bound to be established. We are seeing how representatives of the people are coming up to the Central Assembly. Many Congressites are being elected unopposed. Even to the Provincial Legislatures, Congress representatives will be elected. Congress or people's representatives will carry on Responsible Government. When Madras and Bombay are enjoying Swaraj, it is not possible for us to remain without Swaraj. If you sleep during a particular night in the train and wake up the next morning at Madras, there you find Swaraj. This side also, if you wake up in the morning, in the Bombay Province, you will find Swaraj. Therefore, it is impossible to remain without Swaraj here. Government's indifference will vanish. People will naturally rise. If we talk like this, our Government may send us to jails through the help of British Government. But the British Government is disappearing from Provinces shortly. In Delhi it may remain for some days more. From that place also it may vanish. When there is no British Government, what can our Governments do? We only say: "why do you unnecessarily give

room for anger./ Let us have friendly relations. Do not give room unnecessarily for any revolution in the country." People also need not have that feeling of disappointment. Though we say we do not want Responsible Government, it will be forced on us. A Government will continue in power so - long as people respect and stand in fear of them. If the people say: "What is this Government? Get out", it cannot remain. In 1937, Provincial autonomy was established in - British provinces. Congress Government came into power. All our brethren and colleagues became ministers. We are simply growing in age and have remained slaves.

The situation has become worse. Food grains that we grow, they take away. People have to live on Tamarind seeds. Can any people have such a Government for a day? Forty ~~xxxxx~~ lakhs of acres of land are lying fallow. A good number of people are fasting. Why should so much land lie waste. They say it is a model State. Government have no efficiency. - They will be looking forward for the First (meaning, First of every month). (Applause). Kolar Gold Fields - six crores worth of gold are being taken away from our country. But if there is eight annas arrear of land revenue, they will exact it. Why should we carry on with such a Government. They do not listen to people's words. They do not know what to do. Nothing is going on in the interests of the people. From 40 years ago, we have been asking for Sathyamangala Railway. Everytime, they say: "ಕರಿಲ್; ಕರಿಲ್ ". It is like pointing at Arundhathi during day time. The S.I.R. feel that they - get less dividend and write to Government of India to that - effect. From Delhi to Residency and from Residency to the - Dewan, the same would be communicated. The Dewan would say "AGALI" to us here. If there were Responsible Government, we would take up control of K.G.F., we would build up Sathya-mangala Railway. Bhatkal Port we would take. We simply cry out in the Assembly. If they are disgusted, they will go - away, giving ~~xix~~ seat to some body else. They say that the Agricultural Department is supplying Tractors to the Ryots. Which farmer is benefitted by this scheme. The cattle are going. Agriculture is in its degradation. Same in the case of industries also. What has the Mysore ryot got through Mysore's industrial policy, except that officers get enhanced pay and allowances and that Trade Commissioners may increase. Agriculture, industry, trade, all have fallen. People have no happiness. Reason? There is no Responsible Government. In Bangalore City, which is the centre of the State and in Mysore City - The Dewan is there; the I.G. of Police is there: big persons are there - we have no opportunity to hold a meeting. We, goondas have somehow been there. Is this Rajya? How - long can they carry on such a Rajya? Through Police, how long can they carry on? If we speak, it is a mistake. Sit, it is a mistake: Stand, it is a mistake. Mr. N.C.Thimma Reddy is a patriot. He is a B.A., B.L. He has ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ sacrificed much. To such a man, they say: "Go and stay in Nagasandra; do not write to papers. Do not make speeches". We have come here to ask them. Can we go and sit in some corners? We are not afraid of jails. What Jails have the Government seen, - that we have not seen? The Dewan may be afraid of jail life. He wants many articles of necessity (ಸೌಕರ್ಯ) in a day. But if on a day there is no coffee for us, we take water. But the Dewan cannot do for a day without Carlton House or the - Public Offices. This is the final warning. Immediately establish Responsible Government. Otherwise, later on, even cowards cannot be kept back. Even if we do not want, there will be - it is bound to come - an agitation. If they take any action on this, my speech and sit quiet, it is like - tearing off of the Panchanga and saying that the Star has disappeared.

A word to the people. You must organise, take courage and forge with unity. Go ahead with Truth and Ahimsa. Be

truthful. We have always that courage because of the soul force. Many youths have shown great courage, in our State. Nagappa laid bare his breast to the bullet shot. How long can we, belonging to a country of such brave persons, continue like this? We must establish Responsible Government, through which the prestige of the State will enhance and through which alone, food, cloth, houses to live in etc. can be provided to all the people. A new RAJYA we must establish.

There should be no poverty in our State. Nobody should say that he has no food to eat. Such a kingdom we must build up. The basis for it is Responsible Government and the basis for the establishment of Responsible Government is a policy of Truth and Ahimsa.

The resolution in the main falls into three divisions: (1) clarification of the subject matter, (2) Warning to the Government and (3) suggestion, an appeal to the people. The first division clarifies that there is freedom movement every where - in Indo China and Indonesia. The same feeling - desire for freedom - is here. And it states that the present Government is inefficient. The second division urges them to wake up and establish Responsible Government. Otherwise, there will be agitation which may have to be inevitable. Thirdly, the resolution appeals to the people to unite under the banner of Congress, strengthen the organization. All the 16,000 villages (now 18,000 villages according to Government, who include some very small hamlets also) must reverbate with Congress Ideals. You must so organise and work so as to make: " ". Be truthful and strive for the establishment of Responsible Government. You must all be prepared for that.

I feel that even so much of speech-making was not necessary. I conclude with the hope that you will pass this resolution unanimously.

...

Mr. H.Siddiah of Shimoga, in seconding the resolution, spoke in Kannada as follows:-

The resolution is self-sufficient; and requires no further explanation. The implication of the warning to the Government and the duty of the public and other allied matters are very well explained by Mr. Bhashyam who has placed before you this important resolution.

In a book published by Mr. M.Shama Rao (the designation of the author and other details furnished by the speaker were inaudible, as the audience in the visitors' gallery was a bit noisy) we have the authority to say that two years prior to the establishment of the Representative Assembly in our State, i.e. in the year 1879, His Highness Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar declared that in future the Government of Mysore should know the public opinion and carry on the administration according to the wishes of the people. We have read in history - an authoritative version of it - that Sri Mummudi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the great grand father of the present Maharaja was saying: "My subjects are my God". 64 years ago they established the Assembly - it was a step far in advance of many parts of India towards democracy - and declared that it was the intention to carry on the administration according to the wishes of the people. Later in the beginning of ~~19xx~~ 1900 or so, the secretariat and many other public offices were established. In 1924, Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV declared that people would be allowed greater and greater share in carrying on the administration. The present His Highness

also has made it clear on two or three special occasions that he has got full faith in Democracy. He has expressed that opinion on the 9th June 1941. But let us see how much of political progress has taken place during these 4 years. It is the sacred duty of His Highness the Maharaja to review the political progress in the State during these four years. I am reminded of a story in PANCHATANTRA which says that even the gods guarding the whole universe (ASHTA DIKPALAKARU) cannot give man anything, even if they so desire. But the same PANCHATANTRA says that a Maharaja is in a position to give any gift to his subjects, if he so desires. He can even give half his kingdom. Our Maharaja can easily grant Responsible Government. But - I am saying this with enormous grief at heart: I have to say this with very great sorrow and I am saying this very near our Capital - some of the advisers of His Highness are without far-sightedness. They are caring for their own selfish interests. Very sorrowfully - with deep pain in my heart - I say this. (The speaker vaxed emotional and the tone exhibited the feeling he expressed; there was some hint from some body on the dias, perhaps not to proceed in that strain: but the speaker continued) I am prepared for any action that may be taken against me in this connection. With the exception of one or two, most of them (Government) are 'anti-Congress-minded'. Of course, they are against the Congress, in their own self-interest; certainly not on account of any jealousy for any member in the ministry, I am saying this. They are also not taking to that policy, on account of any personal grudge against any of us. But if the Government were to accede to our demands, they will have to leave their places. Therefore, at the time of offering advices - correct advices at the right time - they will be acting not in the interests of the people. The Congress President has only this morning said that people in his District eat Tamarind seeds. This is the condition. Some officers say that the conditions are exaggerated; some ministers who cannot answer questions in the Assembly properly or give some haphazard answers saying that they want notice for everything. It is their sacred duty to furnish more particulars than the member wants and satisfy the people with suitable answers. This is happening because there are no ministers who feel their responsibility to the people. I shall give you one instance. Mr. S.V.Krishnamurthy Rao brought in a motion to urge the abolition of duty on Areca nut as the same worked a great hardship on the ryots. Mr. V.Venkatappa and others fought for it. But the Secretary who replied after the discussion - they have no courage: whether they know it or not, I do not know - gave some rates of Areca in the market, when the member was forced to ask as to which period the rates given related. The reply was: "Go and enquire in SANTHEPET". Is there anything more irresponsible than this. Can the ministers tolerate such answers being given by their secretaries?

Coming to the local situation, you all know the hardship caused by the promulgation of the order banning the preparation of jaggery. The cane-growers are put to much loss, just to avert lowering of the dividends to the shareholders of the Sugar Factory. Is this not irresponsible.

As Mr. K.T. Bhashyam said, the Railway line should be extended up-to Sathyamangala. And the Cantonment. The Resident recently said that the question of rendition of Cantonment has not at all come up before him. But by the 1st of December, Secunderabad City will be taken over and it forms part of Hyderabad City. But still they say this is Ramaraj: a model State. On what figures, statistics they say this? Let 5 or 6 members here (pointing to the dias) be present and let the whole Government sit up before them and convince them that it is a model State. Let the whole population sit in judgment. (Claps and cheers)

It is not for claps that I say this. You must understand the subject.

In Baroda where there is an income of 25 lakhs of Rupees from Forests, there is an expenditure of 4 lakhs. In our State, where the income is also 25 lakhs, there is an expenditure of 17 lakhs. In Cochin State where there are 14½ lakhs of people, 35% of the population are literate. But in our State where the population is 73 lakhs, there are less than 73 High Schools. Again in Baroda, where there are 28 lakhs of people, 25 lakhs of Rupees are being spent towards education. But in Mysore State where there is nearly thrice the population, the same amount is spent towards education.

Much remain to be done in regard to education, prohibition, village uplift and other matters. In Madras Province, which is now apart from Mysore only by some historical events, people may carry on autonomous Government. But is Mysore, which was the premier State to establish an Assembly in 1881, we have yet to get people's Government. In 1941, many had believed that there would be Responsible Government in Mysore State. If the subject regarding any political progress were brought in the Assembly or the Council, it would be disallowed. In the Legislative Council, subjects are disallowed by the Dewan though there is an elected President. But that is the only constitutional method. But if we say what we want to say in meetings like this, and if we say a word in excess, they say: "Come in"(meaning that they will be sent to jail). After the ensuing elections, people like us will carry on the Government there in the British Indian Provinces.

It is, therefore, their (Government's) Dharma that they should grant Responsible Government in January next. For the last 8 years, we have been saying this: demanding Responsible Government. How long should we place our demand. People must be happy, with enough food, clothing and other things, Mr. Bhashyam said. There must be responsible ministers. His Highness the Maharaja should graciously grant this.

Amendments.

Mr. K.M. Hussein Sab of Kolar proposed an amendment to seek to add that that the responsibility of the Congress is great and that they must get prepared to give an ultimatum to Government in this behalf. But on a reply by the mover that the spirit is embodied in the main resolution itself the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. Viswanatha Aradhya raised a point of order that since a resolution urging the establishment of Responsible Government in the State has already been passed by the Special Sessions of the Congress at Tumkur, the present resolution was unnecessary. But this was ruled out by the President, as the mover explained that the resolution has now appeared in quite a different form from the previous one and that it was necessary to pass this resolution the rejection of which would mean that the A.M.C.C. does not want the establishment of Responsible Government.

R.V.Bhadranna sought by an amendment to say that the Government/did injustice to the Congress candidate (/conspired and) in the election for the posts of President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council. But when the mover, Mr. Bhashyam explained that "publicly and without scruples" were significant terms intentionally used in the context, Mr. Bhadranna complained that all these troubles would be obviated if the Congress High Command chose to draft the resolutions in Kannada alone, instead of drafting them in

English and then translate them into Kannada as is now being done. The amendment was however lost when put to vote.

Mr. K.S.Kumaran of Bangalore City next moved an amendment which in effect sought to add the following:

> That for the establishment of Responsible Government a struggle is absolutely necessary and a mass movement will be inevitable. The Mysore Congress hereby gives an ultimatum to Government to establish~~ment~~ - Responsible Government in the State within a period of six months from this date, failing which mass - movement for the achievement of that object would be inevitable; and that the Congress will carry on - the necessary propaganda in this behalf throughout the State and make people ready for ~~the~~ the struggle that may ensue."

In support of the above amendment, Mr. Kumaran spoke in Kannada as follows:-

Messrs. K.T.Bhashyam and H.Siddiah have explained to you all the implications of the resolution. It is clearly that in our State some advisers, on account of self-interest, have not tendered proper advice at the right time. But the present situation is that that anybody placed in the position of a - minister or the Dewan, will do the same thing. That is human nature. Government should understand the public opinion and meet the aspirations of the people in their day to day administration. Our leaders have made so many public speeches, issued so many statements to the Press, passed so many resolutions in this behalf but to no effect. In spite of the sufferings of the people, Responsible Government has not been granted. Do they (Government) not understand the meaning of Responsible Government. That is hard to believe. They have intelligence enough to understand what it stands for. But they are using their intelligence not in the right direction. Inspite of our demands for the last so many years, they have not given us. So now we must ask them to establish Responsible Government within a specific period and say that otherwise we will carry on the agitation and change the system of administration. In Indo-China and Indonesia, the freedom movement is being suppressed by the Dutch Government supported by the Britishers. As they say in English "it is a question of sheer strength". We have strength. We will carry on the struggle. We shall change the system of administration. We ought to have gradually - enhanced our strength these years and increased it to a greater extent from now on. Some leaders hoped, hoped and hoped that if the whole country became Congress-minded, Responsible Govt. would be established by the Government. But now that hope is falsified. DANDA-M SATHA GUNAM BHAVETH. These ideas are made clear by Messrs. Bhashyam and Siddiah. They have mildly said that there is no doubt that waves of agitation will rise. We will create those waves of agitation in the minds of the people if Responsible Government is not granted within 6 months. We will carry on the struggle. If these leaders go house to house in all the taluks in the State and carry on the propaganda, - people are sure to rise to the occasion. They are perhaps more enthusiastic than ourselves here. There is no specific demand in the main resolution and that demand is necessary. Hence - this ~~xxx~~ amendment. We have met here to decide the future of our country. You must all go to your respective places and - carry on the propaganda so that in case of any struggle,the people must be prepared to sacrifice their all in the cause of freedom. I believe you will all support this amendment.

...

At the close of Mr. Kumaran's speech, there were shouts of "INQUILAB ZINDABAD" thrice by the volunteers of the Mysore Students' Congress.

Mr. A.Ramanna of Mysore, who had proposed an amendment

similar to the one by Mr. Kumaran giving a time limit of three months for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State, and stating that at the end of that period, the Congress would carry on Mass Sathyagraha, if Responsible Government were not sanctioned, withdrew his amendment in view of Mr. Kumaran's amendment.

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam, winding up the discussion, spoke as follows:-

Mr. K.S.Kumaran's amendment shows how keen Mr. Kumaran and those of his kind, on the establishment of Responsible Government. We are also equally keen. But we must carry the country with us. Instead of giving an ultimatum now, we must create and have a favourable circumstance and then give an ultimatum. Instead of now trying to rouse the people from their inertia, when they are suffering for want of sufficient food and clothing, we could wait for some time more, when after the elections to the Provincial Legislatures in British India, there will be success to the Congress. People then will wake up to the realities. Then, even if we do not want, the people will rise. Perhaps in the next AMCC. we may have to give an ultimatum. Why give 6 months' time and bind ourselves to wait for 6 months? Thereby you will lose your right to start the fight earlier, even if necessary. So this is not the proper time to give an ultimatum. So let us postpone this amendment to a future date.

When the amendment was put to vote, it was lost by a vast majority.

Later, discussion on the main resolution ensued.

Mr. K.Shamaraja Iyengar, in a short speech, said that it was only through agitation and struggle that Responsible Government could be established. And as the main resolution did not envisage any such struggle for which people should be asked to be ready within a specified period, it had no sanction behind it. With the amendment of Mr. Kumaran, the resolution could have been accepted. But in view of the fact that, in his opinion, it would not much matter whether the main resolution was passed or thrown out, he declared he would oppose the resolution.

Mr. M.N.Jois, speaking next, said that Mr. Shamaraja Iyengar had opposed the resolution because it did not contain an operative portion. If Mr.Kumaran's amendment had been accepted by the house, it would have proved that the political sagacity of the Congress High Command was far inferior to that of Mr. Kumaran. So his amendment was lost. The speaker was thankful to the mover of the amendment for, he showed that the Congress was prepared to rouse the forces in the country within a period of six months. Those forces are there. But Mr. K.T.Bhashyam has given another time for the Government and has shown to the Government that the Congress has, for the time being, suppressed those forces. Between these two views, it is for the Government to decide as to what to do.

Mr. T.S.Subbanna, supporting the main resolution said that the people are now concerned about their food and clothing more than anything else and it is the duty of every Congressman to relieve them of the distress and train them in the proper way.

Mr. K.T.Bhashyam expressed surprise that a politician of the status of Mr. Shamaraja Iyengar had opposed the main resolution and said that he could understand Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar's being less satisfied with the main resolution than the resolution with the amendment of Mr. Kumaran.

But that did not mean that he (Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar) should have opposed the main resolution, as a whole. It might be Mr.Shamaraja Iyengar's personal opinion that it was unfortunate that Mr. Kumaran's amendment was thrown out by the house. But that did not affect the main resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed with a thumping majority.

The Committee rose for tea at this stage. It was 5-45 P.M.

(SD.) M.G. BHEEMACHAR,
Stenographer,
Special Branch, Bangalore.

Camp:French Rocks,
11th November 1945.

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The Janavani
26.11.45

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ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯೆ?

(ಸ್ವಂ. ಸು.) ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ನವಂ ೨೩

ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗೆಯ ವಕೀಲರೂ ಆದ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹಾರ್ಟ್ ಮೆಥರ್ಡರವರು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತು ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಭೇಟಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆಂದೂ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

The local Correspondent of the "Janavani" reports that Mr. H. Siddaiya, ex-President of the State Congress, interviewed the Dishict Magistrate, Shimoga, and had a talk with him for some time on the 23rd November. The Dishict Magistrate is learnt to have given a mild warning to Sri. Siddaiya with reference to one of his speeches delivered in another Dishict of the State.

Submitted
Chief Secretary
27.11.45

27.11.45

Perm
UG
28/11/45

CHIEF SECRETARY
4205
3 - DEC. 1945
GOVT. OF MYSORE

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Chief Secy

(File with connected papers)

UG
5/12/45

MRV 5/12

Secy. C.
12
6/45

F. No. 46) **GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE** 131

No. SB. 509/45-46. OFFICE OF the Inspector-General of Police
Encls. one. in Mysore, Bangalore.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Date 13-12-1945.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held in the compound - adjoining the Congress Office, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, on Tuesday the 11th December 1945 and to state that the speeches of Messrs: K.T. Bhashyam and K.S. Kumaran are inciting. It will be seen that Mr. Bhashyam has - transgressed the limit of fair criticism in some places, but has taken care to be vague and has gone on quickly to other matters. Mr. Kumaran's speech is a more direct - incitement

It appears necessary that Mr. Kumaran, who has had a bad record should be warned by the District Magistrate against making such objectionable speeches. If he still persists, the question of preventing him from making speeches in the public may be considered.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Narayana Rao

Inspector-General of Police.

CHIEF SE 4918 13 DEC. 1945 GOVT. OF MYSORE

Proceedings of a meeting held in the compound adjoining the Congress Office, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, on Tuesday - the 11th December 1945.

A meeting was organised by Mr.V.S.Krishna Iyer and other student leaders in the compound adjoining the Congress Office, Bangalore City, to protest against the action of the Government authorities in arresting Rao Saheb Patwardhan on the 10th - instant, in connection with a speech delivered by him on the - occasion of his declaring open an exhibition arranged as an - adjunct to the All Mysore Students' Conference at Nanjangud.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta, a Socialist leader of Bombay, who was expected to deliver a speech on the occasion, did not turn up. Mr. S.Nijalingappa, President of the Mysore Congress, presided over the meeting and Messrs. K.T.Bhashyam, K.S.Kumaran, V.S. Krishna Iyer and U.L.Sharma were the main speakers.

A resolution was passed at the close of the meeting, - appreciating the services rendered to the students of Mysore State by Messrs. Ashoka Mehta and Patwardhan, condemning the arrest of the latter and "calling upon the Government" to - release Mr. Patwardhan forthwith.

The proceedings commenced at 6-5 P.M. with the singing of two National songs by two students, when Mr. Nijalingappa spoke in Kannada, the English version of which is as follows:-

"Friends:

We have met here, as you all know, to protest against the arrest of Rao Saheb Patwardhan, who took part in the Students' Conference at Nanjangud. Do not be misled by the title: "Rao Saheb" attached to his name and say: "why? as a Congressite, he could have given up that title". It is not a title conferred on him by the British Government. It is a family title. It is said he has been arrested in connection with the speech he delivered in connection with the Students' Conference. This action of the Government is condemnable, as it is divorced of wisdom. We have met here to condemn that action, attitude of the Government. Mr. Ashoka Mehta had to come here this evening. You are all anxious to hear him. We are also equally anxious to have him here. Let us wait and see till the meeting is over. Perhaps he has been arrested. We do not know whether he has been arrested or not. We do not know what has happened to him. May be he is arrested: May be he is taken to Bombay or to any place outside the State. But we can expect what he would have spoken here. Anyhow, let us carry on the work for which we have all joined here.

For no reason at all, the situation in the State is becoming 'hotter and hotter'. Mr.Patwardhan is a prominent Congress leader of Bombay Province: he is a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Province. He has been arrested. Government - should not have done it. They should not have acted hastily. The Government cannot tolerate, they are impatient of - any - small criticisms, honest remarks. That attitude has, of course, come from time immemorial. That is the tradition from a very long time. Anyway, the action of the Government is unjust: and we have come here to condemn that action. Mr. K.T.Bhashyam = will place resolution before you. He will also make a short - speech. Please listen to him patiently.

Mr.K.T.Bhashyam next spoke in Kannada. The following is the English version of the same.

President and brethren: I had to meet you all in Mysore. It was not possible for me to do so. Kindly excuse me. The present meeting would serve the same purpose. It would be - enough if I were to say here, what I wanted to speak there.

But to-day, it is like SINGA standing before a RANGA. I am - standing here in place of Mr. Ashoka Mehta. Possibly, he would have made a stronger speech here than at Nanjangud. There it was one Arrest Warrant, if there was one: perhaps there would have been two Arrest Warrants here. We would all be happy if he were to come. Even if he does not come, we need not be - sorry. He is a man who is very much accustomed to cry and act on slogans like Delhi Chalo, Chale Jav, Quit India and Quit - Asia. For such a man, this is not a big thing - one arrest - warrant. I do not know how many of you have ever been arrested and sent to Jail. For them, arrest means a sort of rest.(Laughter Jail will be better than home, much happier. As they say: " ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖ ಇಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲು ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ - ". This is a word of experience. Some have this experience. God-willing, all of you may experience the same.

If you consider the situation, the atmosphere in the country, it will not be like that. If even a child begins shouting: "Quit India" and 'Quit Asia", where is accommodation in jails? That is why these Conferences, negotiations, invitations, patting on the back, they are having. The Government of India, the - British Government are not doing what we expected them to do immediately after the war. They said they would be establishing Swaraj immediately after the war. But now they say: we are - holding elections. Representative people will all be consulted and a Constituent Assembly formed. There is no talk of giving - Swaraj. Pethick Lawrence has begun to say: We are going to keep Law and Order. But Law and Order came to India, there it was, even before the British came here. Are we not aware of the quarrels between the Round Heads and their opponents, Conservatives and Liberals and Whigs and Tories. But in our - country, there is unity among diversity: there are thousands of cultures; thousands of Thathwas: but still there is unity. One God Rama: he is worshipped throughout the country. We are continuing as one Nation, despite these varying cultures and - principles. Is our Law and Order great or theirs. Are they not quarrelling among themselves. Look at Churchill and Atlee. It may be said they are quarrelling like a dog and a cat.Oh! the words they use in the House of Commons, which is known as the Mother of Parliament! We in India did not know of such quarrels before. These quarrels between Hindus and Muslims, between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, we never had before they came. Who created this idea of Paktistan? It was Lord Minto who sowed the seed of poison by granting seperate electorate system. So it is due to the third party in India. It is but artificial. All they do is wrong. If people say this, it is wrong. What they (meaning British Indian subjects) say is: Why should Britishers remain here between the Hindus and Muslims. It is like a quarrel between a husband and a wife. "Who are you?" You, in your country, are quarrelling to-day. Churchill and - Atlee. "Will both be put into prison if they talk like what they are doing?" (in English). What do they say? I do not know if it comes to be within the lifetime of Churchill and - Atlee. But it is sure to come some time in future, during our grand-children's and great grand-children's time. Indians may colonise British Isles. But even if we do it, we certainly do not tyrannise over them. Look at Java. Holland! When it was marched against, Queen Wilhelmina fled away from the country and put up a board: "Free Holland" in London. After the victory in Europe, the Queen returned to Holland. In Java, they used to treat the people with contempt. Japan came and the Dutch Government fled. But now the Japan is defeated, have they - the people of Java - no right to be free? Like the saying: PUNARAYA MAHAKAPIHI - (Come again the big Monkey), the Dutch returned. The people asked: Who are you to come back. Overnight, you fled away with your board. To help them, there are these Britishers under the plea of maintaining "Law and Order:- Peace and Tranquility". How long can we have such RAJYA? If it is wrong to say this, how long can we look upon them with - respect? If they do not give opportunity to speak, what is

the good? We do not know what Mr. Patwardhan spoke at Nanjangud. He might have said there is no relation India and the King, who is a constitutional monarch. If there is no freedom of speech, why talk of freedom; can they give freedom of action. In this country, there must be this enthusiasm. I do not at all agree with those who say that students should not enter politics. If students do not enter politics and tomorrow they are given - RAJYA, how can they carry on the administration. In olden days, when politics was considered only a profession, that contention could have held good. Students, in a free country, where is Self- Government, freedom: let them freely study, become - Engineers, Technicians, lawyers and Doctors. But in a slave country, all these (books) must be buried in drains. Any big Engineer - however big he may be - must be a slave to even a - Tommy (who comes as a superior officer). He gets Rs.1,400/- and this man gets Rs.320/-. What is the use of this sort of an - Engineer. There are Scientists of eminence. What is the use. Is there any encouragement for them. Millions and millions of Dollars they spent in America and gave to the man who prepared the Atom Bomb. But in our country, one thousand rupees, they would not give a Scientist for research purposes. We, the - experts of our country, can prepare a bomb which can bring to an end the whole world. Our Shashtra is like that. We have heard in Puranas that Parvathi and Parameshwara listened from Kailasa what Suka Muni was uttering in some forest. That is - far in advance of the present radio and other instruments. To-day, of course, we will be sharing the thrill and enthusiasm of the 20 thousand spectators of a Cricket Match hundreds of miles off, ourselves sitting in our own room with a radio. Our - ancestors were not foreigners to such devices. They had got powers to use their own body as a Radio. That power we have now lost. Let us earn it again. "Freedom lost: everything lost. Freedom gained: everything gained".(in English).

We have read in Puranas that Giants were spoiling the holy rituals conducted by Viswamithra, by throwing wine and other prohibited drinks. Now, they have found out aeroplanes by which they can pour anything from the air. That power we have lost. Our strength we have lost. They (westerners) are now - discovering them. If we become free, we can discover all those lost powers. By Manthras, we can reduce all the three worlds to ashes. We can revive the Atharva Veda. Then we may put Churchill, Atlee, Truman together.

You have seen coachmen, at the close of their day's toil. They will fight for 3 hours for the sake of three pies. Their poverty is such. Their experience is such. Their world comprises of three pies. In a free country, people will be magnanimous, brave, courageous. They will have a readiness to give their lives for anything. France, Japan, England, America. See those countries. Many youths suffered, gave their lives, fighting - thousands of miles away from their homes. That is the symbol of freedom. In Jail they give rice to eat: offer medical aid. But still when people are asked to go to jail, they step back. That fear (CHALI) has not yet left us. Unless we are courageous, we do not get freedom. Unless we are free, we do not get that courage. This is something analogous to "Marriage and Madness". But somewhere we must cut the ring. We must become brave. - Students must become such soldiers of freedom. In a slave country like ours, we must first get rid of this slavery. That is our Manthra. This must be our Manthra. Unless we become free, whether you are a Dewan or a Jawan (peon), it is immaterial. This man will sweep the streets; he will sweep the RAJYA. This man gets five rupees and that man gets five thousand rupees. - Both are servants. In fact they are known as public servants. But they consider themselves as public masters. You must have that courage, brave heart, undaunted determination to bring - freedom to your country. Leave off small matters aside - Brahmin Non-brahmin, Hindu Muslim squabbles - matters worth 9 annas or

1½ annas. No outsider should rule our country. By all means, read Shakespeare, Milton. Do study them. All that will be of no use now. There is Prof: Radhakrishnan. Philosophy. He - is a brilliant philosopher. What is the use. We, the people under slavery, have no use for them. Lal Bagh, for instance, is a beautiful garden. They have spent thousands of rupees. Can we enjoy it freely, when the stomach will be beating (out of hunger). Always we have been immersed in misery, sorrow, difficulties. We have no use for these things of high value - we under slavery. If they had this in America, all would - have enjoyed it on Sundays, rest days. But here, all days are EKADASIS(Days of fasting). Continuous EKADASI!

Poverty is rampant in our country. This is due to our being slaves under foreigners. Mineral resources, we have in plenty. Even according to statistics collected by our opponents, our country holds a high position. Our culture has - taught us the broad principle: MAY ALL PEOPLE BE HAPPY! Look at the history of India. Mangols, Persians, Syrians, Chinese, ... all came and ate sumptuously. Our country was in the - position of a DHARMA CHATRA (A charitable institution). Nobody could take away the Ganges, Cauvery, Krishna and other rivers that were supplying water to the country. But these Englishmen came and applied a pistol. Our ancestors knew the Manthra. But we forgot at that time. We do not make use of those spiritual powers. Are not mangoes falling down now, = by means of Manthras? When Mahathma Gandhi declared that by our taking to Takli sincerely, the Mills could be closed down, he was slighted. But now, through Takli,Charaka has come into play and through Charaka, crores of rupees worth of clothes, we are having. How many Mills have not closed down in Liverpool?

We have become like this, because we are afraid of the - Brute Force. We are like the crows which get frightened on seeing the pots dotted with CHUNAM. Pistol! What can it do? What can these Tupakis do with the 40 crores of people? We are afraid of witnessing a drill conducted with hats, boots and Khaki suits. We are afraid of a Constable. We fear Government as if they have come down from the Sky. After all, politics is not something which is big. Who will do it? XXXX - Who is a Constable? If our Kempa wears Khaki, he will become a Constable. Why should you fear him, as if you have committed theft or robbery. If he comes to lay hands on you, ask him to go. If he persists, take to Sathyagraha.

Now, Mr. Patwardhan might have spoken these same things, or something more. We are undergoing hardships. Our parents are undergoing hardships. There is none to ask as to the welfare of our children and women. If you see the conditions in the villages, blood drops not tears come out of your eyes. Of course, some may have some currency notes - papers - realised out of sale of bullocks. But there is no ragi: nor rice: nor dhall. What should they do? With the dawn of every morning, they are faced with the prospects of starvation. - Unfortunately this time, God did not grant rains. Grave famine conditions have set in. If we ask Government to do certain - things, they say:"Take care!"(HUSHAR). Messrs. H.Siddiah and K.Sampangiramiah said something. 'Hushar' the Government - have said. Why do they do like this? Why should they fear if we utter the truth, if in this country the administration is satisfactory. If there is any defect, is it their duty to remove that defect or to ask us to shut up our mouths. Are we sheep? Can we not understand these things. We were very ignorant, when we were students. But you are all very intelligent. XXX Now even a boy who is playing marbles in the street says on sight of a car that the car is of such and such a model and gives the number of cylinders it has. When boys in the street understand so much, cannot the students - understand politics? Or if they do not, will there be nobody

(Ruffians)
to teach them - PATINGAS like us? After all, what jail have they (meaning Government) seen, which we have not seen. You are capable of writing Arrest Warrants. But you will be afraid going into the jail for a day. For some of us who speak, they issue directions (THAKID). Mr. N.C.Thimma Reddy! What did he do? They asked him not to stay in Bangalore City, to go and reside in his village, not to speak, not to write to papers. If you have defects, rectify them.

If Patwardhan is arrested, will the students keep quiet. They will only incite the students. But it is god-sent. If he were not arrested, students would have kept quiet, clapped their hands and gone home. It is because he has been arrested, there is this protest meeting and searching enquiries among students, Why this: How did it happen? The result is that there is good opportunity for propagating principles? It is, therefore, for the good. Very good. If we are taken to-day, some body else will follow. Ours is a curious life. If they allow us to ourselves, we will grow. If they cut off, we will sprout. But they say: "Let us carry on the administration as long as possible". Our policy is to take whatever we can, as soon as possible. We took hold of the Village Panchayets, Local Boards, Municipalities etc. We will catch hold of the Public Offices also. The flag that we have hoisted here, we will make fly over the Public Offices. (Claps and cheers). Some time ago, when we, with all sense of devotion and respect, got our flag hoisted in the Dharmambudhi tank, the Police got it down during night that followed. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ We questioned them as to why they did it during the night stealthily. But by that, did the flag go away? This is like tearing off of the PANCHANGA, having been angry against the Star. The explanation offered on the side of the Government was that the Resident would pass that way the next morning and that the Flag would pierce his eyes. That is our symbol of freedom. And to maintain and preserve dignity of that symbol, there was the Flag Sathyagraha at Sivapura. Government had to agree to our hoisting the flag whenever we wanted. Now we will hoist our flag freely and openly.

Whatever the Government do in order to repress us, it is for the good. May God grant the same inclination in future also! Let them imprison hundreds, thousands of us. In fact there are 72 lakhs of people in Mysore State which is a sort of a jail! In Bangalore City, where there are big people, big officers: Public Offices, Fouz (Army), Reserve Police and so on, if we want to hold a public meeting, we want to take permission from the Deputy Commissioner. If the administration is good, why should they fear? In Great Britain, wonderful sight we had! I mean in 1941. Churchill was carrying on the war. Many persons in the House of Commons used to fight out regarding Military matters. They used to fight out on points involving strategy also, at the risk of divulging Military secrets to the enemies. They had such a degree of freedom of speech. They are a very great people. With courage, they spoke. As long as they wanted, they had Churchill. Later, they threw him off. In our country, we can never leave such a man. They knew he was a war-monger. After war, they said: you are not wanted here, get out. They are the courageous people. They had freedom of speech at such a time. What is there, here? Even if I speak the whole of the day, the sky won't come down. We cannot reduce your salary by a pie, as yet. And, we have no arms. Gandhiji has taught us non-violence. Our boys were taken and left in jungles. Mr. Mali Mariappa was made to carry mud (MANNU). The Jailor Mr. Chandrasekhariah could not stand on the spot without boots and an umbrella. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ He is still here. Despite these, did we say anything. They (meaning Government servants) are our brothers. What do they do? To hold a public meeting, we must take the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. To give permission, he will lay some

conditions: you should not speak on communal matters, no politics; not outsiders should participate: and you should not open your mouth. You can have the meeting. (applause). (Laughter).

Deputy Commissioner. What a big officer is he? Compared to British Indian Provinces, he corresponds to a Tahsildar. - When compared to the standards of free countries like Japan, England, he is equal to a Constable. What loss can there be, if they give freedom of speech in the country?

All right!(AGA-LI). God will give wisdom varying from time to time. If Government were to impose restrictions on speeches and on movements, it is to test us and strengthen us. We must say we are grateful to them. Without such - tests, we will be like / "hot house plants" without any - strength at all. A few years ago, we were all very much - afraid of jails. It would have been very difficult to select six persons who would be prepared to go to jail. There was none I am speaking including myself. We used to fear. When Mahatma Gandhi said: Go to jail, we went to jail. He led a few persons to jail and after undergoing jail life, he emerged a stouter - man. Then we said: Oh! The Mahathma has gone to jail, let us all go. Wonder! Then we were forced to exclaim: Is this all jail life?! Subsequently, we were ever prepared to go to - jail. Somehow, the eyes of Government are not turned towards us.

Like that we must all have courage. Government will - provide us opportunity for enhancing our courage. So if anybody approaches you and says: Students, do not enter politics: Study your books well, you should say: "Nonsense, do not say it. Get out. We know much better than you. Get out". Which is not politics and which does not involve politics. A Match box in a kitchen! One switch in Delhi will increase its ~~xxix~~ price. Salt! There is the salt tax in our country. How can the old woman in the kitchen get on with such things. And now fuel has become the politics of the day.

You have all seen a picture appearing in KORAVANJI, which depicts a patient suffering from stomach-ache, approaching the Doctor and asking: "Doctor, I shall give you my rice quota: please transfer in my favour your fuel quota". There is politics in every word.In Every room, every house, there is politics. What is the meaning if you are asked not to enter politics. Everybody should after the freedom of the country, merchant, lawyer, Doctor, Prince or a pauper: as Bernard Shah says: - be he a tinker, soldier or a sailor. So students should join politics. There should not be parties. One leader: one - slogan, one goal and one programme. You must be like that. There is no other organization than the Indian National Congress wherein there is no distinction of communities, nor of principles India must get freedom/ first. Afterwards, you may have your - own parties: become Communists, Socialists, Unionists or Isolasionists. But to-day do not give room for such differences. If you do, you are ruined.

The Labour Party in Britain has come to power. They used to profess sympathy towards Indian aspirations, for the last hundred years. Now when they have got such a majority in the House of Commons as to enable them to throw out a No-confidence Motion against them, they speak of keeping law and order. They are sending a delegation. They come here and measure whether Indians have a desire for freedom or not. Who are you to - measure our desire. Mahathma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are saying. Why do you want to say that again. Will all the member of the delegation speak with one voice. There is no unanimity, you say. Why this MANTHRA, THANTHRA? We do not want it. We do not want British Government in India. We will not tolerate

There is no use simply complaining about it. We have no proper living (ULI BALU), xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx so long as - this Government continues. It saps our strength and enthusiasm. They want to make us weak. The time has passed when we have to simply assemble and clap our hands. We have to see that defects are removed and injustice comes to an end.

In British India, there is the better atmosphere. Here the situation is getting worse. Reason? It is the very system of people's living. It is the political system obtaining here. If they are slaves, we are slaves of slaves. We are having double slavery. We have our own people as slaves to British Government, repressing us. And we are simply keeping quiet, tolerating such shame.

Mr. Patwardhan had come to Mysore for health reasons, after being recently released from jail, on the expiry of - 5 years of jail life. It is a shame for us that the Government of Mysore have arrested Mr. Patwardhan who is a great leader of the Congress, a brave soldier for freedom of the country. The Government have arrested the person who was saying that we in Indian States and they in the British Indian Provinces are brothers. This is the political knowledge they have! They have on their side, the Resident. And every time they act, they must take his instructions. It is a wonder that - our Government got the courage to arrest such a man of all India fame. And still, we continue tolerating this and - keep quiet. Yesterday it was so, day-before-yesterday, it was so: To-day it is so and tomorrow it will be so also.

The whole problem is this: Have we got strength? If not, have we tried to increase our strength? No more resolutions, then. Let us come down to the plane of action. Repression is being heaped on us. The ban has been removed against the Congress now. But when we wanted to hold our xxxxxxxxx Session there, we were prohibited. At Tumkur, our president's procession was banned. Again they have restricted Mr. N.G.Thimma Reddy. What a courage they have! and how contemptuously they are seeing us? We have no strength. We are simply tolerating all those things. I say: let us not give room to such tolerance hereafter This situation - of the arrest of Patwardhan - would not have arisen, if we had faced repression then and there, as and when it arose. And, of late, District Magistrates have sent for - Congress leaders on the plea that they want to talk to them. We are the heroes who build xxxxxx Rajya. The time has come now, when they are threatening us. There is again the prohibitory order against Kenchappa in Chitaldrug District, directing him not to speak for two months. Can we tolerate this. If we have self-respect, we must fight out this injustice. A news item in some papers say that the D.S.P. of Chitaldrug District sent for the owners of Printing Presses and took them all to the District Magistrate who asked them to get approved whatever they printed regarding the famine conditions in the District. You may call it politics: you may call it diplomacy. When it is not possible for us to carry on the day to day activities, it is not possible to tolerate. This is the situation. We - cannot live with respect. But we should not feel that we are weak. Only, we have not taken any action to fight such injustices. Repression, foreign rule, should not remain in our - country, for a moment. In the whole of India, the fire of desire for freedom is on. Imperialism we cannot tolerate. xxxx The country must be free. There may come about a great revolution. We are prepared for that. Such a time has come. Let us not entertain any other idea in our minds. Students should not worry over the question of accepting 2nd International or the 3rd International or the 4th International that may come to be. That is xxx not the problem now. We want freedom. As, the country must become free, if we can live with self-respect. There will be a revolution. Leaders are giving the

call to the people to be ready. As Ashoka Mehta said: Books and pens must be torn and destroyed at the time of freedom - struggle. Many of you here might have heard him speak. It was like the striking of thunderbolt. Those who did not hear him are really unfortunate. I had lost myself while listening to him. He has advised you as to the future programme of action.

We must be prepared to achieve freedom. We must have our own kingdom. Foreigners must be swept out of the country. This I am saying not to excite you. See how our own countrymen have suffered and sacrificed for the sake of our country's freedom. Subhas Chandra Bose is a great hero, with courage, firmness of mind and spirit of sacrifice, for the sake of freedom. You have read in papers how women came forward with blood to sign their pledge for the freedom of the country. You will all have to become soldiers of freedom like that. We may have to participate in such a struggle. If we have that strength, Government cannot arrest persons like Patwardhan. Have the ideal of those men undergoing trial at Red Fort, for courage, spirit of sacrifice and desire for country's freedom. JAI HIND!

Mr. V.S.Krishna Iyer next spoke in Kannada.

As a result of Government's repression, Ashoka Mehta could not come here to-day. It is a misfortune to the Bangalore students. Messrs. Ashok Mehta and Patwardhan have given the - following message for the students of the Mysore State:

"Prepare yourself to become a rebel. Prepare yourself to become a rebel and participate in the revolution that is to come in 1946-47 and not for the examination in March 1946."

(Mr. Krishna Iyer translated the above in Kannada also)

A bigger revolution than the one of 1857 or of 1942 is bound to come, for the achievement of freedom of the country. You must all undertake to make the people of Mysore also rebels. (Hear; Hear: in Kannada) .. Laughter.

We interviewed Patwardhan after his arrest. It seems he asked the District Magistrate to try him on the day of his - arrest alone. But they have taken 5 days' remand for him. It is a great responsibility on the student folk of Mysore State. It would not have been of much concern for us, if a Mysore - Congress leader had been arrested. An outsider, who was the guest of Mysore Students, has been arrested now. We can certainly not keep quiet, if he is punished. Students, you should not keep quiet. In Mysore and Bangalore Cities, they had held demonstrations. Now a Mysore State Students' Congress has been formed and therefore, Mysore State has got a great - responsibility. We must get him released. It is the duty of us all. We must be prepared to carry on a struggle for this. If he is punished, it is not proper for us. We must get him released. When he is released, we will request him to visit Bangalore and deliver a speech. If Ashoka Mehta has not been arrested by Mysore Government and he is in Mysore State, we will try to secure him here. Whatevery may happen, if he is in the State, we will try to get him here. But I think Mysore Government does not allow him to come to Bangalore. Let us, however, put into action his message to us.

Mr. U.L.Sharma next spoke in Kannada.

President, leaders and co-students: We are studying in colleges. We have many associations there. But we are having Dewan's lieutenants as presidents. If we want to have our - leaders/ our midst there, it is not possible. That is why we are having organizations like the Students' Congress. The Students' Conference was first banned in Mysore City. Then we conducted it at Nanjangud. One of those who came there to

wise us has been arrested. Ashok Mehta is forced to be absconding. Here is such a Government. Mysore Government to do like this! it is really regrettable. There is the Vice-Chancellor, there are the non-official ministers, the Congress leaders are here: if you all join and consult and release Mr. Patwardhan, we promise ~~xxxxxx~~ not to make much noise about it. Now we are forced to threten them (Covernment). We will finally take action to get Mr. Patwardhan released.

A voice from the audience: "ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೨೮ ರವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ".

Mr. S.Nijalingappa next made a concluding speech, for a few minutes, during the course of which he assured all support of the Mysore Congress to the Students in their demand for the release of Mr. Patwardhan; and exhorted the students to join the Congress, the only organization fighting for the freedom of the country and participate in the struggle for freedom. He also referred to the ban on Vande Matharam in University Union, Mysore and to the cancellation of scholarships and free and half-free studentships to some students in certain institutions, and regretted that the University and Educational authorities should take such steps.

He excused himself for not making a lengthy speech and for not having gone to Nanjangud, on account of ill health, and requested the students to excuse him.

Then Mr. Nijalingappa read the following resolution in English:

> RESOLVED that this meeting of the students of Bangalore records grateful appreciation of the services rendered by Messrs. Ashoka Mehta and Patwardhan to the students of Mysore State and condemns the action of Government of Mysore in arresting Sit. Patwardhan said to be in connection with a speech delivered at the Students' Conference at Nanjangud, as being high-handed since it has curtailed the elementary right of citizenship, and calls upon the Government to release him forthwith.

The resolution was declared passed unanimously amidst claps and cheers. Some student (name could not be ascertained) spoke for a minute or two in English on the same subject).

The meeting terminated at 7-45-P.M. with the singing of Vande Matharam in chorus and shouting of usual Jaikars and "MYSORE SARKARAKKE DHIKKARA " three times and "JAI HIND" at the close.

The audience consisted mostly of students and numbered about 500. The speeches appeared to be impressive.

Sd/- M.G. Bheemachar.

Stenographer,
Special Branch, Bangalore.

12-12-1945.